



CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY Weekly Report

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

VOL. XIV
PAGES 29-57

WEEK ENDING JAN. 13, 1956

No. 2

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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 84th CONGRESS

As of Jan. 13, 1956

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	SIGNED
INCOME TAX CUT			
FOREIGN AID PROGRAM			
ALASKAN STATEHOOD (HR 2535)	Reported 3-3-55	Rejected 5-10-55	
HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD			
FARM PRICE SUPPORTS (HR 12)	Reported 3-10-55	Passed 5-5-55	
SOIL RENTAL			
HIGHWAY PROGRAM (HR 7474) (S 1048)	Reported 7-21-55	Rejected 7-27-55	Reported 5-13-55 Passed 5-25-55
FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS (HR 412) (S 300)			Reported 4-28-55
UPPER COLORADO (HR 3383) (S 500)	Reported 7-8-55		Reported 3-30-55 Passed 4-20-55
SOCIAL SECURITY (HR 7225)	Reported 7-14-55	Passed 7-18-55	
SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION (HR 7535)	Reported 7-28-55		
SUGAR ACT EXTENSION (HR 7030)	Reported 7-22-55	Passed 7-30-55	
CAMPAIGN SPENDING (S 636)			Reported 6-22-55
NATURAL GAS (HR 6645) (S 1853)	Reported 6-28-55	Passed 7-28-55	Reported 7-28-55
HELLS CANYON (HR 4719) (S 1333)			
OTC MEMBERSHIP			
HOUSING			
HEALTH			
DEPRESSED AREAS (S 2663)			
IMMIGRATION			
DISASTER INSURANCE			
EXCISE, CORPORATION TAXES			
POSTAL RATE INCREASES			

APPROPRIATIONS

No Fiscal 1957 Appropriations bills introduced.

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Farm Message

PRESIDENT ASKS 'MAXIMUM SPEED' ON FARM PROGRAM

President Eisenhower Jan. 9 asked Congress to "pass with maximum speed" a nine-point program to correct "persistent and critical farm problems" which "are a threat to all our people." Key proposal in the President's plan was a voluntary "soil bank" program to cut surpluses by paying farmers to stop planting crops on part of their land.

In an 8,000-word special message, the President said farmers faced the "paradox" of a five-year decline in prices and incomes "amid the nation's greatest prosperity." Main source of the problem, he said were "mountainous surpluses" caused by "wartime production incentives too long continued. Other consequences of past farm programs have been no less damaging. Both at home and abroad, markets have been lost."

Mr. Eisenhower defended the flexible price-support law enacted at his request in 1954, but said it had not had a chance to be effective. Its operation had been "smoothed under surpluses amassed by the old program," he added. "Clearly new action is imperative...we must not go back to old programs that have failed."

Nine Points

The President's nine-point program:

- A soil bank.
- Measures to step up disposal of surplus commodities, including repeal of a ban on selling government owned surpluses to "unfriendly" nations.
- Strengthening commodity programs for corn, wheat, cotton, rice, peanuts, sugar, milk and livestock by amending existing laws and adapting programs to the soil bank plan.
- A dollar limit on the size of price support loans to any individual or farm to protect the family farm from the "formidable competition" of large farms.
- Aid to low-income farm families.
- Special assistance to the Great Plains area, including relaxation of wheat planting requirements.
- Increased agricultural research to lower costs of food distribution and provide new uses and markets.
- An adequate supply of credit for farmers.
- Relieve farmers from the federal tax on gasoline purchased for use on the farm.

Soil Bank

Cornerstone of the President's farm program was a two-part soil bank plan. An immediate acreage reserve program would be established to encourage voluntary reductions in the acreage of crops in serious surplus. Under a long-range conservation reserve program, applying to growers of any crop, farmers would be encouraged to stop planting crops on land poorly suited to cultivation, and would substitute conservation measures. Highlights of the plan:

Acreage Reserve Program -- A farmer who volunteered to take a portion of his acreage out of production

would receive a certificate equal to a percentage of the value of the crop he normally would harvest on the retired land. The certificate would be payable in cash or "in kind."

Conservation Reserve Program -- Farmers would contract voluntarily with the government to shift a portion of their acreage from crop production to trees, grass and water storage. The government would help pay for the initial cost of the transfer and would provide annual payments to farmers who agree to refrain for a specified period from returning the conservation acres to crop production. An estimated 25 million acres would be brought into the conservation reserve.

Cost -- No cost figures were mentioned by the President in connection with the acreage reserve. The program would be financed with commodities already owned by the government and would thus "use the surplus to reduce the surplus," he said. An estimated \$350 million would be invested in the conservation reserve during 1956, and a total of about \$1 billion over the next three years, the President said. This would be in addition to the existing \$240 million annual Agricultural Conservation Program.

Results -- According to the President, the acreage reserve would remove the burden of surpluses, reduce the "massive" storage costs on government holdings, provide some insurance of farmers' incomes, ease foreign apprehension over the disposal of United States surpluses and harmonize farm production with peacetime markets.

Rewards of the Conservation Reserve listed by Mr. Eisenhower: improved use of soil and water resources, increased supplies of farm-grown forest products, reduction of the "undue" stimulus to livestock production and low livestock prices caused by feed-grain production on diverted acres and protection for producers of small-acreage crops.

Price Supports

While the "frontal attack" on farm problems would be carried "in major part" by the soil bank, the Administration would continue to adhere to the fundamental principles of the 1954 flexible price-support law, the President said. He pledged:

To ease or eliminate controls over farmers whenever possible.

To continue to support at the "highest levels possible" farm prices for commodities on which price supports are discretionary, without accumulating new surpluses.

Basic Commodities

The President proposed modifying existing programs affecting five of the six "basic" commodities. For corn and rice, the President suggested alternatives -- either adapt the acreage reserve program to the commodities or eliminate acreage allotments and support prices on a discretionary instead of a mandatory basis.

While recommending amendments of existing laws affecting wheat, the President said the new acreage reserve program was "particularly well suited" to that commodity. He anticipated a voluntary reduction of possibly one-fifth of the wheat acreage otherwise permitted by allotments -- "perhaps 12 million acres."

Quantity allotments instead of acreage allotments for cotton, and elimination of the minimum national acreage allotment for peanuts were requested.

Legislative Requests

The President's specific requests to Congress, none of which had been made before by him:

SOIL BANK

Authorize an acreage reserve program to encourage voluntary reduction in wheat, cotton, corn and rice acreage.

Provide that each participating farmer contract to refrain from cropping or grazing any land put into the acreage reserve.

Authorize negotiable certificates, redeemable in cash or in kind at specified rates, to farmers who volunteered to participate.

Make certificates equal to a percentage of the value of the crop normally harvested from the acres taken out of production.

Make certificates available to cooperating farmers through County Agricultural Stabilization Committees at normal harvest time for each crop.

Provide that participation in the acreage reserve will not impair historic acreage allotments.

Finance the program with commodities already owned by the government.

Authorize a conservation reserve program to encourage any farmer, regardless of crop or location, to contract voluntarily with the government to shift into forage, trees and water storage cropland most needing conservation measures.

Provide for participating farmers to contract to carry out sound soil and water conservation on acres put into the reserve and to refrain from returning them to crop production or grazing them for a specified period.

Provide that participating farmers agree that acres put into the conservation reserve would be in addition to any land put into the acreage reserve and would represent a reduction in cropland cultivated.

Provide for federal payment of a "fair share" of the costs of shifting from crop production to conservation use, up to a specified per acre maximum varying by regions.

Provide "certain" annual federal payments to participating farmers for a period of years related to the length of time needed to establish the new use of the land.

Provide that participation in the conservation reserve would not impair historic acreage allotments.

SURPLUS DISPOSAL

Permit, under proper safeguards, domestic sales of government-owned price-supported commodities at not less than support levels plus carrying charges.

Repeal section of the Agricultural Trade Development Act of 1954 which limits export of government-owned surpluses to "friendly" nations only.

STRENGTHENING COMMODITY PROGRAMS

Adapt the Acreage Reserve Program to corn or, as an alternative, eliminate acreage allotments for corn and put price supports on a discretionary basis.

Exempt from marketing quotas producers who use all the wheat they raise for feed, food or seed on their own farms.

Authorize the annual sale for feeding purposes, at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, of limited quantities of Commodity Credit Corp. wheat of less desirable milling quality.

Expand the non-commercial wheat area beyond the 12 states designated in existing law.

Extend for one year legislation exempting durum wheat from acreage and marketing controls.

Amend the price support law to require that parity prices for cotton be computed on the basis of the average grade and quality of the crop.

Replace acreage allotments on cotton with quantity allotments, beginning with the crop of 1957.

Include rice in the acreage reserve program, continuing production controls and marketing quotas or, as an alternative, eliminate existing production and marketing controls and support prices on a discretionary basis.

Eliminate provisions of law setting a minimum national acreage allotment for peanuts.

Renew the Sugar Act of 1948.

Extend the special School Milk Program for two years beyond June 30, 1956.

Increase from \$50 million to \$75 million a year, authorization to use CCC funds for the school milk program.

LIMIT ON PRICE SUPPORTS

Place a dollar limit on the size of price support loans to any one individual or farming unit, making limit sufficiently high to fully protect efficiently operated family farms.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Enact the program to aid low-income farm families recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture in 1955.

GREAT PLAINS PROGRAM

Provide long-time cost-sharing commitments under the agricultural conservation program in the Great Plains area.

Relax planting requirements to maintain base acreage for wheat allotments in the area.

RESEARCH

Increase by 25 percent, funds for agricultural research.

CREDIT

Continue reorganization of the Farm Credit Administration by combining the Production Credit Corporations and the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks.

GASOLINE TAX

Exempt farmers from the federal tax on gasoline purchased for use on the farm.

The Complete Text . . .

PRESIDENT OUTLINES 9-POINT FARM PROGRAM

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

In this Session no problem before the Congress demands more urgent attention than the paradox facing our farm families. Although agriculture is our basic industry, they find their prices and incomes depressed amid the nation's greatest prosperity. For five years, their economy has declined. Unless corrected, these economic reversals are a direct threat to the well-being of all our people.

But more than prices and incomes are involved. In America, agriculture is more than an industry; it is a way of life. Throughout our history, the family farm has given strength and vitality to our entire social order. We must keep it healthy and vigorous.

Efforts toward this goal have been unremitting. Many new foundations of permanent value to all farm families have been laid in the past three years. Two years ago a new farm law was enacted, designed to gear agricultural production incentives to potential markets, thereby giving promise to our farm people of a stable and dependable future once the wartime inheritance of surpluses is removed from the farm economy. Loan programs have been substantially improved, enabling many more farmers to acquire family-sized farms and to improve their farms and homes. The benefits of Social Security protection have been extended to farm families. The return of the Farm Credit Administration to farmer control; expansion of soil conservation assistance and rural electrification and telephone programs; increased funds for research and extension work; initiation of new programs to aid low income farm families; adoption of tax provisions of benefit to farm people; increased storage facilities; upstream soil conservation programs; greatly expanded disposal activities for surplus farm products; strengthening our Department of Agriculture representation overseas in the interest of expanded markets -- these and other advances have permanently reinforced the foundations of all agriculture.

PROMPT ACTION

Yet, beneficial though these advances are, persistent and critical farm problems require prompt Congressional action in this Session.

Remedies for these problems demand a clear understanding of their principal causes. These are:

First -- production and market distortions, the result of wartime production incentives too long continued;

Second -- current record livestock production and near-record crop harvests piled on top of previously accumulated carryovers;

Third -- rising costs and high capital requirements.

In short, we have an over-supply of commodities which drives down prices as mounting costs force up from below. Thus is generated a severe price-cost squeeze from which our farm people, with the help of government, must be relieved.

We must free the farm economy from distortions rooted in wartime needs and thus enable our people in agriculture to achieve prosperity; in so doing they will help carry the nation's prosperity to still greater heights. The Administration and the Congress must move together to achieve this goal.

The requirements are clear. New means are needed to reduce surpluses and to widen markets. Costs must be cut and production must be better balanced with prospective needs.

The Main Problem -- The Surplus

Of the many difficulties that aggravate the farm problem, mountainous surpluses overshadow everything else. Today's surpluses consist of commodities produced in a volume imperatively needed in wartime but unmarketable in peacetime at the same prices and in the same quantity.

The plain fact is that wartime production incentives were too long continued.

During the past three years, there has been no lack of effort to get rid of surplus stocks. Disposal efforts have been diligent and vigorous. Vast quantities have been moved -- much of them given away. In the past three years we have found outlets for commodities in a value of more than \$4 billion -- far more than in any comparable period in recent history.

But these disposal efforts have not been able to keep pace with the problem. For each bushel-equivalent sold, one and a half have replaced it in the stockpiles. Farmers, the intended beneficiaries of the support program, today find themselves in ever-growing danger from the mounting accumulations. Were it not for the government's bulging stocks, farmers would be getting far more for their products today.

Other consequences of past farm programs have been no less damaging. Both at home and abroad, markets have been lost. Foreign farm production has been increased. American exports have declined. Foreign products have been attracted to our shores.

EFFICIENCY HAMPERED

Steadily this chain of events has lengthened. Our farmers have had to submit to drastic acreage controls that hamper efficient farm management. Even these controls have been self-defeating, because acres diverted from price-supported crops have been planted to other crops. These crops have been thrown into surplus and their prices have declined. Today, almost without regard to the livestock or crop he produces, nearly every farmer is adversely affected by our surpluses. The whole process, for instance, has contributed to the present plight of hog producers.

When three years ago this Administration assumed its responsibility in agriculture, work was begun immediately on what became the Agricultural Act of 1954. That Act was developed and passed with bipartisan support, as all our agricultural legislation should be.

The 1954 law brought realism into the use of the essential tool of price supports. It applied the principle of price flexibility to help keep commodity supplies in balance with markets. That principle is sound and essential to a well-rounded farm program. For two reasons, the 1954 law has not yet been able to make its potential contribution to solving our farm troubles. First, the law began to take hold only with the harvests of 1955; it has not yet had the opportunity to be effective. Second, the operation of the new law is smothered under surpluses amassed by the old program.

The attack on the surplus must go forward in full recognition of the fact that farm products are not actually marketed when delivered to and held by the government. A government warehouse is not a market. Even the most storable commodities cannot be added forever to government granaries, nor can they be indefinitely held. Ultimately the stockpiles must be used.

SURPLUS DISPOSAL

It is unthinkable to destroy food. Instead, we must move these stocks into domestic consumption or dispose of them abroad. Neither route under present conditions offers the results often

expected. Surpluses moved domestically almost always compete directly with crops farmers are trying to sell. Moved abroad in quantities large enough to remedy present difficulties, they would shatter world prices and trade, injure our friends and undermine domestic prices as well.

To be sure, outlets for some of the surplus exist both at home and abroad. But experience has amply proved that neither the home nor foreign market can, under present conditions, readily absorb the tremendous stocks now depressing our agriculture.

Clearly new action is imperative. We must stop encouraging the production of surpluses. We must stop shifting acres from one crop to another, when such shifts result in new surpluses. Nor can crop problems be converted into millstones weighing down upon the producers of livestock.

Remedies are needed now, and it is up to the Administration and the Congress to provide them swiftly. As we seek to go forward, we must not go back to old programs that have failed utterly to protect farm families.

I recommend, therefore, the following nine-point program. I urge the Congress to pass this program with maximum speed, for delay can only aggravate and multiply the difficulties already sorely harrassing millions of our rural people.

1. The Soil Bank

Our most pressing need today is to work off our surpluses so that our basic program of 1954 can succeed in gearing production to prospective markets at fair prices. A three-pronged attack is needed.

First, future production of crops in greatest surplus must be adjusted both to the accumulated stocks and to the potential markets.

Second, producers of other crops and of livestock must be relieved of excessive production from acreage diverted from surplus crops.

Third, lands poorly suited to tillage, now producing unneeded crops and subject to excessive wind and water erosion, must be retired from cultivation.

These essential adjustments can all be hastened through a Soil Bank Program. I recommend a Soil Bank of two parts.

The first is designed to meet the immediate need to reduce the crops in greatest over-supply. It may be called the Acresage Reserve Program.

The second part is a long-range attack to achieve better land use and protect farmers and ranchers from the effects of production on acres already diverted. It may be called the Conservation Reserve Program.

A. THE ACRESAGE RESERVE PROGRAM

I recommend that the Congress consider a voluntary additional reduction in the acresage of certain crops which today are in serious surplus -- wheat, cotton, corn and rice.

In considering the application of this program to each of these crops, the Congress will wish to accord special attention to their distinctive problems -- notably in the case of corn -- as set forth later in this Message.

I do not propose this program as a device to empty government warehouses so they may be filled again. There is, therefore, a basic corollary to the Acresage Reserve Program: in future years we must avoid, as a plague, farm programs that would encourage the building-up of new price-depressing surpluses.

What I here propose is essentially a deferred-production plan. As a necessary part of the voluntary acresage reduction, it is essential to protect the farmer's income. It would be grossly unfair to require farmers to bear the full burdens of this readjustment. Just as other readjustments from war were shouldered in considerable part by the nation as a whole, so should this.

In the case of wheat and cotton, for example, I look to a voluntary reduction equivalent to possibly one-fifth of the acresage otherwise permitted by allotments -- perhaps 12 million acres of wheat and three million of cotton. It should be practical to include wheat already seeded if it is incorporated with the soil, as green manure, or by other accepted practices. This would make it possible for more farmers to enter the program immediately and thereby start at once to work down the surplus.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISCRETION

Administrative discretion is needed to assure that the rates of reduction in different areas are related to the supply and demand conditions for different grades and classes. The farmer's cooperation in this temporary program must not impair his historic acresage allotments. Rights of tenant farmers must be protected. I should expect the reduction in wheat and cotton plantings to continue for some three or four years, during which time these huge crop carry-overs should decline to normal levels.

In return for their voluntary participation in the Acresage Reserve Program cooperating farmers will be allocated certificates for commodities whose value will be based on the normal yields of the acres withheld in this Reserve. I recommend that these certificates be made available to cooperating farmers through their County Agricultural Stabilization Committees at normal harvest time for each crop. The certificates will be negotiable so farmers can convert them to cash. They will be redeemable by the Commodity Credit Corporation in cash, or in kind at specified rates.

I further recommend that the legislation provide that each participating farmer contract to refrain from cropping or grazing any land he puts in the Acresage Reserve.

By so reducing crop production, commodities now in government ownership can be used to supply market needs up to a proportionate amount. Thus the bulging Commodity Credit Corporation stocks can be correspondingly worked down without depressing current market prices.

The program will operate in this way: A farmer, with an allotment of 100 acres of wheat, for example, may choose to plant only 80 acres and put the remaining 20 in the Acresage Reserve. His acresage allotment will not be affected. He will agree not to graze or harvest any crop from the 20 acres put into the Reserve.

CASHABLE CERTIFICATE

In return for this cooperation in the temporary acresage reduction program, he will receive a cashable certificate. The certificate will be equal to a percentage of the value of the crop he would have normally harvested from the 20 acres. This percentage will be set at an incentive level sufficiently high to assure success of the program.

This deferred production plan uses the surplus to reduce the surplus.

It will be financed with commodities already owned and paid for by the government. Time and shrinkage, storage and other costs are eroding away the present value of these stocks. Consequently, the real net cost to the government -- taking these and other facts into consideration -- will be substantially less than the apparent cost in payments made on certificates.

I emphasize that this program is specifically intended to provide an income to farmers while the essential adjustment in stocks is being accomplished.

There are many virtues in the plan.

- It will help remove the crushing burden of surpluses, the essential precondition for the successful operation of a sound farm program.

- It will reduce the massive and unproductive storage costs on government holdings -- costs that are running about \$1 million a day.

- It will provide an element of insurance since farmers are assured income from the reserve acres even in a year of crop failure.

- It will ease apprehension among our friends abroad over our surplus disposal program.

- It will harmonize agricultural production with peacetime markets.

B. THE CONSERVATION RESERVE

The second part of the Soil Bank -- The Conservation Reserve Program -- affects both today's surpluses and tomorrow's needs of our growing population.

Under the pressures of war and the production incentives continued in postwar years, large areas have come into cultivation which wise land use and sound conservation would have reserved to forage and trees.

In greater or lesser degree this problem exists throughout the nation. Continued cropping of these lands results, on the one hand, in wastage of soil and water resources, and on the other, in production of commodities now in surplus.

Today the nation does not need these acres in harvested crops.

We cannot accurately predict our country's food needs in the years ahead, except that they will steadily increase. We do know, however, that the sound course both for today and tomorrow is wisely to safeguard our precious heritage of food-producing resources so we may hand on an enriched legacy to future generations. The Conservation Reserve Program will contribute materially to that end.

Further, production from the acres today diverted from surplus crops is now seriously affecting other segments of our agriculture. The acreage of feed grains, notably oats, barley and grain sorghums, has been increased. The end product of this diversion has been greatly enlarged supplies of and lower prices for hogs, cattle and dairy and poultry products. Producers of fruit, vegetables and other crops have been adversely affected. The proposed Conservation Reserve can also make a major contribution to solving this problem of diverted acres.

I propose that farmers be asked to contract voluntarily with the government to shift into forage, trees and water storage cultivated lands most needing conservation measures. Any farmer would be eligible to participate in this program regardless of the crop he produces or the area where his farm is located. I would hope that some 25 million acres would be brought into the Conservation Reserve.

FOREST LANDS

Forest lands under good management are a constant and a renewable resource. One-third of our forest area is in farm woodlands. From this source can come a large share of the lumber, pulpwood and other forest products to meet the growing needs of our expanding economy. The Conservation Reserve can mean productive and protective tree cover for less productive lands now used for cultivated crops.

The government itself must encourage this transfer in order to achieve the advantages to the general welfare that will follow

from improved resource use. I propose, therefore, that the government pay a fair share of the costs of establishing the conservation use, up to a specified per acre maximum that will vary by regions. The government's share will be sufficiently high to encourage broad participation and thus assure the success of the program. Further, as the farmer reorganizes his farm along these soil conserving lines, I recommend that the government provide certain annual payments for a period of years related to the length of time needed to establish the new use of the land. The Congress will need to develop the basis and procedures for determining the amount of the payments. Here, as in the Acreage Reserve Program, I would not let the farmer's cooperation impair his historic acreage allotments.

The farmer, in turn, will agree that the acres put into this Conservation Reserve will be in addition to any land that he may put into the Acreage Reserve, and will represent a reduction in cropland cultivated. He will agree to carry out sound soil and water conservation on these acres, and to refrain from returning them to crop production, and from grazing them for a specified period.

I urge the Congress to approve this program with the least possible delay so that a significant part of the desired 25 million acres can come into the program in 1956.

My estimate is that if the Congress acts in time, some \$350 million will be invested in the Conservation Reserve during the calendar year, 1956, and a total of about \$1 billion dollars over the next three years. Sums expended under this program will be in addition to the \$250 million provided for the Agricultural Conservation Program for the coming fiscal year.

In return the Conservation Reserve Program will bring these large rewards:

- It will result in improved use of soil and water resources for the benefit of this and future generations.

- It will increase our supply of much-needed farm-grown forest products.

- It will help hold rain and snow where they fall and make possible more ponds and reservoirs on the farm.

- It will reduce the undue stimulus to livestock production, and consequent low livestock prices, induced by feed-grain production on diverted acres.

- It will similarly provide protection for producers of the many small-acreage crops whose markets are threatened by even a few diverted acres.

In combination with the Acreage Reserve program for crops in surplus, the Conservation Reserve program will help during the next several years to reduce the total volume of farm production and improve the balance among different farm commodities, both of which are important to a general improvement in farm prices.

2. Surplus Disposal

Production adjustments effected by the Soil Bank are needed to halt current additions to surpluses, and to reduce stocks on hand. But additional relief must be obtained from the price-depressing influence of these huge carry-overs. In Public Law 480 the Congress has provided basic legislation for this purpose. The problem still exists, but not for lack of vigorous efforts to deal with it.

Surplus disposals have permitted substantial reductions in Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of butter, dried milk, cottonseed oil and meal, flaxseed and linseed oil and seeds. Surplus disposals by the Commodity Credit Corporation have risen from just over half a billion dollars in fiscal 1953 to more than \$1.4 billion in fiscal 1954, and to more than \$2.1 billion in fiscal 1955.

In the last fiscal year sales of government-owned price-supported commodities into the domestic market reached \$403 million. These were made with due care for the adverse effect they might have on prices received by farmers for current sales. Domestic donations to supply food for needy persons totaled an additional \$196 million. Overseas disposals, through barter and donations for constructive purposes, totaled \$1.1 billion. In spite of these vigorous efforts, the Commodity Credit Corporation investment in price-supported commodities increased by about \$1 billion during the fiscal year.

Because the problem continues to be so serious and stubborn, the Secretary of Agriculture is appointing an Agricultural Surplus Disposal Administrator who will report directly to the Secretary. The duties of the Administrator will relate to all activities of the Department associated with the utilization of Commodity Credit Corporation stocks and of our current abundant production.

BARTERING

Expanded opportunities will be sought to barter agricultural products, which deteriorate and are costly to store, for increased quantities of non-perishable strategic materials. Additional legislation may be needed in this field.

The bulk of price-supported commodities held by the government cannot now by law be sold into the domestic market except at prices equal to at least 105 percent of the support price plus carrying charges. This restriction has worked to the disadvantage of both farmers and the government by blocking sales that would clearly have been advantageous to both. I recommend legislation to permit, under proper safeguards, sales at not less than support levels plus carrying charges.

Present provisions of surplus disposal legislation permit export dispositions of government stocks to friendly nations only. Opportunities clearly to our interest may develop in the future to sell to countries excluded by this legislation. To enable us to realize on such opportunities I recommend repeal of Section 304 of Public Law 480.

3. Strengthening Commodity Programs

Our frontal attack on the problems of surpluses, diverted acres, unbalanced production and unwise land use is carried in major part by the Soil Bank through the Acreage Reserve and the Conservation Reserve Programs.

These proposals are wholly in keeping with the fundamental principles of sound farm policy set forth in my special agricultural message of two years ago. In keeping with these principles the Administration:

- (a) Whenever possible will continue to ease or eliminate controls over farmers; and
- (b) For commodities on which price supports are discretionary, will continue to support these prices at the highest levels possible without accumulating new price-depressing surpluses.

In keeping with this latter principle, I am advised by the Secretary of Agriculture that, as a direct result of operation of various parts of our present farm program, the supply and demand conditions for soybeans and flaxseed are now such as to warrant an increase in the price support levels for these crops in 1956. The higher support levels will be announced shortly.

In respect to other commodity programs I submit the following specific suggestions.

A. CORN

In recent years many farmers have chosen not to observe acreage allotments on corn. Considerably less than half of the 1955 crop was raised within acreage allotment limitations and thus eligible for price support. It is apparent that price supports alone,

even at levels closely approaching the legal maximum, are an insufficient inducement for participation in a corn acreage allotment program.

I recommend therefore that the Congress give serious consideration to adapting the Acreage Reserve Program to corn. One grave difficulty must be overcome. Unlike wheat and cotton, most of the corn crop is fed on the farms where it is produced. For this reason, marketing quotas such as are used on wheat and cotton are not feasible.

Thus, broad and effective participation by corn producers in an acreage allotment program is imperative for the Acreage Reserve Program to achieve its objective of reducing the corn surplus. With broad and effective participation, in both programs, the Acreage Reserve Program for corn would:

- a. reduce the carryover stocks which currently depress the market,
- b. make possible a higher level of price support than would otherwise prevail for the 1956 crop, and
- c. reduce the incentive to farmers to produce excessive supplies of hogs and fed cattle.

If the Congress should choose not to authorize the Acreage Reserve Program for corn, the Congress may wish to consider an alternative; to eliminate acreage allotments for corn and put price supports for corn on a discretionary basis comparable with the other feed grains. With no acreage allotments and with discretionary supports, all corn producers would be eligible for price supports at a level substantially above the market price which prevailed during the 1955 harvest.

B. WHEAT

The problems of wheat are difficult and complex. The proposed Soil Bank with its Acreage Reserve Program, will make a major contribution toward their solution. This program is particularly well-suited to wheat since this crop is grown in large acreage and is now burdened under an accumulated carry-over in excess of a full year's needs. The Conservation Reserve Program and the Great Plains Program, described later, will also help. Other changes are necessary also, both for current adjustments and for long-term balance between production and consumption.

(a) Legislation already has passed the Senate and is pending in the House of Representatives which would exempt from marketing quotas those producers who use for feed, food or seed on their own farms all the wheat they raise. Because of the failure to pass this legislation last year, the Department of Agriculture has been compelled by law to hale before the courts farmers whose only offense was to raise and feed wheat outside their quotas. Again the Administration urges prompt enactment of this legislation. Correction of this problem should be delayed no longer.

(b) Historically a significant proportion of the annual wheat crop has been used for livestock feed. The quantity fed in pre-World War II years ranged from 100 to 150 million bushels a year, about twice the quantity fed in more recent years. This reduced consumption has aggravated the surplus burden.

I recommend that the Congress give consideration to authorizing the annual sale for feeding purposes, at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, of limited quantities of Commodity Credit Corporation wheat of less desirable milling quality. The authorized sale price should reflect the feeding value of the wheat, precautions being exercised as to the effect of such sales on prices of other feed grains. There are opportunities to use more wheat for feed in feed-deficit areas distant from the Corn Belt.

(c) I recommend legislation to expand the non-commercial wheat area beyond the 12 States now so designated. This action would eliminate acreage and marketing controls for many farmers who characteristically feed on their own farms most of the wheat they raise, and who contribute little to commercial supplies or surplus stocks.

(d) I recommend extension for one year of legislation which exempts durum wheat from acreage and marketing controls. This type of wheat is in short supply and production should not be restricted.

We are participating in negotiations for possible renewal of the International Wheat Agreement, which will terminate July 1, 1956, unless it is renewed.

C. COTTON

As in the case of wheat, the Acreage Reserve Program is especially well-suited to cotton. This crop as well is burdened by an accumulated carry over in excess of a full year's requirements. Other legislative changes for cotton, in addition to the Soil Bank Program, that require consideration are these:

(a) For all crops except cotton, price support legislation requires that parity prices shall be computed on the basis of the average grade and quality of the crop. For cotton a special provision of law designates middling 7/8 in. cotton as the standard grade for parity calculations and price support. Currently less than 5 percent of cotton production is of this grade or lower.

I urge an amendment to provide for cotton, as for other crops, that the average grade and quality of the crop be utilized for parity-price computations. This recommendation is, in general terms, in keeping with the intent of legislation already pending before the Senate.

(b) The shortcomings of acreage allotments as a means of controlling production on cotton are evident. In 1955, on an acreage allotment calculated to yield 10 million bales of cotton, nearly 15 million were harvested. Rapidly advancing technology is resulting in production far outstripping expectations based on acreage alone. This is especially true when prices are supported at wartime production incentive levels.

When production controls must be applied as a result of supply and market conditions, it is imperative to have controls that are effective. As surpluses are reduced through the proposed Acreage Reserve Program of the Soil Bank and through other means, new accumulations of surplus must definitely be avoided.

For these reasons the Congress should consider replacing acreage allotments on cotton with quantity allotments beginning with the crop of 1957. The Congress could well consider similar action for other crops under marketing quotas.

D. RICE

Under the law, accumulated supplies of rice have required a 40 percent reduction in acreage for 1956 compared with 1954, and a decline in the support level to 75 percent of parity.

Rice production in this country is the most efficient in the world. However, our rice is rapidly being priced out of world markets and is being diverted into government warehouses and even into the feed markets.

There are two alternative courses of action to which the Congress should give consideration:

1. Inclusion of rice in the Acreage Reserve Program. This will require continuation of production controls and marketing quotas.

2. Elimination of existing production and marketing controls on rice. Prices could then be supported on a discretionary basis at levels which would permit rice producers to improve their competitive market position.

If the Congress considers the latter course to serve the long-term best interest of rice producers, it may wish to consider use of the Acreage Reserve Program to make the transition.

E. PEANUTS

The peanut price-stabilization program has experienced serious difficulties stemming in part from a fixed national minimum peanut acreage. With improving technology this minimum acreage will normally produce more peanuts than the market will absorb at the support price. Consequently, I recommend elimination of provisions for the minimum national acreage allotment.

F. SUGAR

The legislation to renew the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, should promptly be completed. The Congress is aware of the need to give producers, as well as foreign suppliers and the entire sugar industry, as much advance notice as possible in planning their operations.

G. SPECIAL SCHOOL MILK PROGRAM

The Special School Milk Program provided for in the Agricultural Act of 1954 has met with gratifying success. Approximately nine million children had the health benefits of this program last year, including children in some 7,000 schools in which milk was not previously served. Consumption was increased by over 450 million half pints of milk. This is a good example of constructive use of a surplus product to meet a present need. We thus contribute to better health habits and at the same time promote an enlarged market for the future. Several thousand additional schools are participating in the program in the current school year.

I have been advised that, in some States, Milk Program funds are nearing depletion. We must see to it that the program is carried forward intact through this fiscal year.

I recommend that the program be extended for two years beyond June 30, 1956, with authorization to use Commodity Credit Corporation funds increased from \$50 million a year to \$75 million.

H. LIVESTOCK

For livestock producers, many parts of the program I have already discussed have special significance.

Establishment of the Soil Bank will alleviate the undue stimulus to livestock production and the resulting downward pressure on livestock prices which arise from using for feed-grain production much of the acreage already diverted from wheat and cotton. Restrictions against grazing the Soil Bank acres will safeguard the interests of beef producers and dairymen.

Periodically livestock markets become glutted and prices disrupted. In such periods, where assistance will be constructive, timely and vigorous government purchase and diversion programs are essential to bolster prices and help producers adjust to market demands. Such programs have been undertaken by this Administration. The pork purchase program now in progress will shortly be stepped up to supply new and expanded outlets now being developed. Sales promotion and the development of better merchandizing methods cooperatively with the livestock trade are part of this effort to meet the impact of heavy marketing.

Special programs of an emergency nature will be provided to help livestock producers as needed. For example, emergency credit and low-cost feed in the event of drought will be available whenever disaster strikes.

Increased research on nutrition, disease control, better breeding, more profitable use of by-products and improved marketing will help lower production costs and facilitate the smooth flow of livestock products into consumption.

4. Dollar Limit on Price Supports

The average size of farms in American agriculture, as measured by capital or by acres, has rapidly increased. To the degree that this trend is associated with the development of more economic and more efficient farm units it is in the interest of farm families and of the nation. To the degree, however, that it has resulted in

the removal of risk for large farm businesses by reason of price supports, it is much less wholesome and constitutes a threat to the traditional family farm.

Under the price support machinery as it has been functioning, price support loans of tremendous size have occasionally occurred. It is not sound government policy to underwrite at public expense such formidable competition with family operated farms, which are the bulwark of our agriculture.

I ask the Congress to consider placing a dollar limit on the size of price support loans to any one individual or farming unit. The limit should be sufficiently high to give full protection to efficiently operated family farms.

5. Rural Development Program

In my message of Jan. 11, 1954, I pointed out that the chief beneficiaries of our farm programs have been the two million larger, more productive farm units. Production on nearly three million other farms is so limited that the families thereon benefit only in small degree from the types of programs that heretofore have dominated our activities.

On April 26, 1955, I transmitted to the Congress recommendations of the Secretary of Agriculture for attacking the problems of low income farm families. The Congress has met only in part these recommendations for legislation and appropriations. Despite the resultant handicaps, the interest in this program has been so great that pilot work is already under way in well over 30 counties widely spread throughout the United States. There is activity now in more than one-half of the States.

Four Departments of the Federal Government -- Commerce, Labor, Health, Education and Welfare and Agriculture -- are actively at work on this program with State and local leadership to aid low income farm families.

Not only the welfare of these families but also of the people as a whole require that this program go forward. Once again, therefore, I urge the Congress to enact the full program recommended in my message of April 26, 1955.

6. The Great Plains Program

Between the prairies of the Central West and the Rocky Mountains is a vast area embracing all or part of 10 States, in which erratic climate, wind and water erosion, and special problems of land use constitute a continuing hazard. For more than a year intensive new studies of conditions and problems peculiar to this Great Plains region have been in progress. The work has been carried on cooperatively between the leadership of the 10 States involved, the Department of Agriculture and the Great Plains Council, which includes technical people from the States of the region. This study will help to define the respective responsibilities of individuals and local, State and Federal agencies.

The proposed Soil Bank, with its Acreage Reserve Program to reduce promptly production of crops in surplus and with its Conservation Reserve Program to take less productive lands out of crops, will meet in part some of the conditions especially serious in the Great Plains. Other desirable modifications of existing legislation include:

1. Provision for long-time cost-sharing commitments under the Agricultural Conservation Program, and
2. Relaxation of planting requirements to maintain base acreage for wheat allotments.

Shortly I will transmit to the Congress a report containing certain recommendations for providing a more stable agriculture in this important region.

7. Research

Scientific research has been the means of fundamentally important developments both in agriculture and industry. It has resulted in improved quality, new and better techniques, new products, new markets, new high levels of material well-being for our people and new horizons for our future. Most individual farmers are not in a position to carry on scientific investigations. Government has special responsibility in this area -- and particularly is this the case since the benefits of research related to agriculture are widely shared by all the people.

Not only can research provide for the material needs of future generations, but it also can contribute in many ways to the fuller utilization of our present abundance.

We must look for new uses of agricultural products that can contribute to human welfare, such as livestock by-products for medicinal purposes or such as coarse fibers for construction materials already have contributed.

We must find new markets, as we have for tallow in industry or as have followed upon the development of frozen and powdered juice concentrates.

We must find new crops offering such new opportunities and benefits as are exemplified by soybeans and sorghums.

We must further improve our marketing mechanism, as already has been done through refrigeration and new processing techniques, so that the benefits of our abundance may be still more widely distributed. Marketing margins have continued to increase, even while farm prices have been declining. Thus the farmer's share of the retail food dollar has shrunk appreciably. Retail prices have changed little, thereby impeding desired increases in consumption. We must find ways to lower costs of food distribution. Research is an effective way to help attain that important goal. The Secretary of Agriculture is actively engaged in an expanded inquiry directed toward reducing the costs of distribution.

Our basic scientific knowledge from which all practical applications of science are made is vitally important and must be expanded. This knowledge is essential also to continue the attack on the ravages of plant and animal pests and diseases. We cannot use or reap benefits from what we do not know. A major frontier of agriculture lies in our laboratories and experimental fields.

In the budget message, I will request the maximum increase in agricultural research funds that can be effectively used next year with the technical manpower and facilities available. This will be an increase of one-fourth, to a total of \$103 million.

8. Credit

In making the transition from war to peace, and similarly in making the investment adjustments associated with a dynamic agriculture, farmers are experiencing increased need for credit. This is especially true for young men, particularly veterans, who have started farming in recent years.

Private financial institutions, individuals and government agencies are furnishing credit for agriculture. Administrative, budgetary and legislative changes now being developed in government all point toward assuring adequate and sympathetic coverage of agricultural credit requirements, which cannot be met by private financial institutions.

Loans made by the Farmers Home Administration have increased gradually during the past four years from \$212 million to well over \$300 million, and can increase further as the new provisions for insured loans become more widely used.

The Farm Credit Administration has been reorganized to give farmers a greater voice in its operation. Further legislation will be proposed to combine the Production Credit Corporations and the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks. Federal Land Bank loans

made by the Farm Credit Administration have increased from \$237 million four years ago to more than \$400 million last year.

The Administration is determined to see to it that an adequate supply of credit remains readily available to our farmers at all times.

9. Gasoline Tax

One of the farmer's operating costs is the Federal tax on gasoline. About one-half of the gasoline bought by farmers is used on the farm. I recommend that legislation be passed to relieve the farmer of the Federal tax on purchases of gasoline so used.

Historically agricultural policy in this country has sought to foster family-sized owner-operated farms. This has been a sound and wise policy -- not only in the development of an efficient agriculture which has become the envy of the world, but also in fostering a sturdy, resourceful, self-reliant citizenry.

Farm organization and farming operations are undergoing profound change as science and technology rapidly alter the structure of agriculture. Great care must be exercised that these changes do not result in huge corporation farms on the one hand or in unrewarding subsistence units on the other. The time-proven commercial family farm must continue as the basic social and economic unit of agriculture. Accordingly farm policy must encourage such farms, sufficiently large and productive to provide satisfactions in farm living equal to those enjoyed by other Americans.

Insofar as the problems of agriculture can best be solved by government action, government should accept the responsibility.

The proper role of government, however, is that of partner with the farmer -- never his master. By every possible means we must develop and promote that partnership -- to the end that agriculture may continue to be a sound, enduring foundation for our economy and that farm living may be a profitable and satisfying experience.

MEETS URGENT NEEDS

Assisted by experienced farm people both in and out of government, I have been earnestly studying this problem for many months. I believe that the nine-point program, set forth in this message, building on our present program, meets the urgent needs of our farmers today and does so in a way consistent with our basic traditions. It offers no nostrums or panaceas. Our farm folk expect better of us than to deal in that kind of specious practice.

Farmers expect programs that are forward-looking, economically sound and fair.

This program offers a workable approach to reducing the surpluses, bringing production and markets into balance at fair prices, and so raising the income and advancing the security of our farm families.

Should this program be enacted, its degree of success will be dependent upon the degree of farmer participation and upon a common determination to work together in ridding ourselves of burdensome surpluses. With such a spirit, this program will speed the transition to a stable, prosperous and free peacetime agriculture with a bright future.

Again I urge upon the Congress the need for swift legislative action on these recommendations, in the interest of our farm people, in the interest of every American citizen.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE,

January 9, 1956.

CONGRESSIONAL REACTION

Comments on the President's farm message by Congressional leaders:

• Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- "The President's message has many meritorious proposals but... (they are) designed primarily to remove agricultural surpluses. They would do very little to meet the cost-price squeeze which is pressing so cruelly on family-sized farms.... The Administration has borrowed liberally from Democratic programs but pride of authorship will not prevent a Democratic Congress from giving sober consideration to his suggestions."

• Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) -- Said the President had made "constructive" suggestions. He said he hoped the Senate would give "prompt and favorable consideration" to them.

• House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) -- Said he was "glad that this Administration has finally found out that there is a farm problem... and that to the farmer it's a very distressing situation." He said he assumed the Senate would give first consideration to the President's recommendations in connection with its study of the House-passed bill (HR 12) to restore fixed 90-percent price supports on basic commodities.

• House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.) -- "The President's message to improve the lot of our farmers is one of the most far-reaching and beneficial agricultural programs ever issued by a Chief Executive.... The recommendations... strike at the root of bad planning which has led to declining incomes and mounting surpluses.... The President has wisely submitted income incentives and other steps which will bring farm earnings up to the level enjoyed by other hard working segments of our population.... The President's... message provides a prosperity platform on which our farm economy can be developed to the point where it will move ahead in step with business and industry."

• Allen J. Ellender Sr. (D La.), Agriculture and Forestry Committee Chairman -- "The message contains nothing new.... The President has placed much emphasis on the soil bank proposal. He would evidently make participation in the soil bank voluntary.... I believe the soil bank would be more effective if price support benefits were conditioned upon farmers complying with its acreage reserve features."

"I would favor offering greater incentives to the production of quality commodities.... Price supports on readily salable commodities should be flexed upward from 90 percent of parity... (while) support levels (on poor-quality products) should be flexed downward... to say, a minimum of 50 percent."

• Sen. George D. Aiken (Vt.), ranking Republican on the Agriculture and Forestry Committee -- "The President's recommendations, if agreed to by the Congress, cannot help but return to the farmer a more equitable share of the nation's unprecedented prosperity.... I join with the Chairman of the... Committee in hoping that we may have a satisfactory bill on the President's desk by Feb. 15 or at least an early date."

• Rep. Clifford R. Hope (Kan.), ranking Republican on the House Agriculture Committee -- "The President's message reflects his sincere, serious and sympathetic concern with the problems confronting the farmers of this country.... The most important part of the message is that which deals with the great and difficult problem of agricultural surpluses.... I believe the President's suggestions along this line are practical.... It goes without saying that to be effective this year legislation must be enacted at an early date.... I am sorry there is nothing in the message which holds out any hope of increased farm income for 1956 when farmers need it so badly."

• House Agriculture Committee Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) -- Said his Committee would consider "every part and parcel" of the President's program. "My purpose is and has been to keep partisan politics out of agricultural considerations."

School Message

PRESIDENT REQUESTS \$1.25 BILLION SCHOOL AID PROGRAM

School Construction Aid

President Eisenhower, in a special education message delivered to Congress Jan. 12, proposed a five-year federal program -- including grants of \$1.25 billion -- to help conquer the nation's "critical classroom shortage." The President said he was "confident the federal government with this program can help construct schools without in any way weakening the American tradition that control of education must be kept close to local communities."

Mr. Eisenhower said "federal grants must not reduce the incentive for state and local efforts -- but rather should stimulate such efforts."

The President made no mention of whether federal aid should go only to states adhering to the Supreme Court's ruling barring race segregation in public schools. This problem was a factor in Congress' failure to enact school aid legislation in 1955.

He also said he hoped states and communities would give "increasing attention" to providing "good teachers" for their schools.

Administration Proposals

The President asked Congress to authorize:

- A program of federal grants for the construction of public schools in financially needy school districts in each state. The program would authorize a total of \$1.25 billion at a rate of \$250 million annually for five years. Federal funds would be matched in the first year by states and school districts, thereafter by the states alone.

The matching would be under a formula whereby the wealthiest states would put up \$2 for each \$1 of federal money while the poorest states would get \$2 for each \$1 they put up. Funds would be distributed according to relative state income per school-age child. The annual allotment would be reduced proportionately for states which fell below the national average both in the proportion of their income devoted to schools and their dollar expenditures per pupil.

- A five-year, \$750 million authorization for federal purchase of unmarketable local school construction bonds. According to a report issued by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare the bonds would be purchased at the "current interest rate borne by long-term U.S. Treasury obligations plus 3/8 of 1 percent."

- Federal support, matched by the states, of a lease-purchase plan in which state agencies, through bond issues would finance construction of schools and rent them to school districts until the principal and interest were repaid and the districts took title to the buildings. The federal government and states would make equal contributions to a reserve fund which would guarantee payment of principal and interest for the bonds issued by the school agencies. Up to \$6 billion worth of bonds over a five-year period would be financed by the proposal.

- A five-year, \$20 million program "to help communities and states overcome obstacles to their financing of school construction." Funds would be granted on a matching basis and could be used only for the administrative costs of state programs.

- Extension of school aid to federally impacted districts (scheduled to expire June 30).

- Increased funds for research by the U.S. Office of Education.

President's 1955 Proposals

Mr. Eisenhower in 1955 presented to Congress a three-year, \$1.12 billion program of federal assistance to states for school construction. Most of the proposals contained in his 1955 education message appeared again, with minor variations, in 1956. One change: In 1955 grants-in-aid to impoverished school districts were conditioned on "proved need and proved lack of local income." In his 1956 message the President substituted a formula for reducing federal aid "for those few states which are noticeably lagging, behind their ability, to support their public schools." Every state would be eligible for some aid, however. (1955 Almanac, p. 59)

1955 Legislation

A bill (HR 7535) to authorize federal funds to aid local school district classroom construction was reported (H Rept 1504) by the House Education and Labor Committee in 1955, but received no floor consideration. HR 7535 sponsored by Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D Pa.) would supply \$1.6 billion in federal grants over a four-year period. Under the Kelley plan, aid would be allotted on the basis of the school-age population of each state and its ratio to United States total school population. The bill also would provide for federal purchase of local school construction bonds and authorize up to \$6 billion to back the credit of local school districts for a type of installment financing of school buildings in which the federal government would insure construction obligations. An attempt to amend the bill to bar federal aid for school construction to states or local school districts practicing racial segregation was rejected by the Committee. (1955 Almanac, p. 265)

School Needs

In its release issued with the President's message, HEW said there was an ebb in school construction and maintenance from 1930 to 1950 caused by the depression and World War II. Accumulating deficiencies, HEW said, were intensified by increases in public school enrollment from about 25 million pupils in the school year 1949-50 to about 30.5 million pupils in the fall of 1955. It said the enrollment increase was expected to continue to about 37.3 pupils in 1960.

States and local communities have increased their school construction activities to meet these needs, HEW continued. In 1949-50, they built 36,000 new classrooms at a cost of \$1 billion. In 1955, "they estimate they are building 67,000 classrooms at a cost of almost \$2.5 billion."

The report said "a reasonable goal" for classroom construction over the next five years would be about 470,000 rooms: 210,000 to cover future enrollment increases, 80,000 to relieve the existing shortage of classroom space and 180,000 to replace "obsolete, unsafe and otherwise unsuitable facilities."

The Complete Text . . .

PRESIDENT PROPOSES FIVE-YEAR SCHOOL PROGRAM

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

For several years now, our educational system has been the object of intensified appraisal.

Signs of heartening progress have come to light. Among these are: classroom construction at a higher rate than ever before; teachers' salaries increased in many communities; the number of small, uneconomical school districts reduced; substantially more young people preparing for the teaching profession; private gifts to higher education at new heights; support of education at all levels greater than ever before.

Encouraging as these advances are, they are not enough to meet our expanding educational needs. Action on a broader scale and at a more rapid rate is clearly imperative.

We still do not have enough good classrooms for our children. There is insufficient emphasis on both short-range and long-term research into the core of educational problems. We need examination and study, from a broad view-point, of the increasing needs of higher education. These lacks are magnified by an ever-increasing stream of student enrollment and the increasing complexity of modern society.

The White House Conference on Education

Two years ago, the Congress approved my recommendation of a program to direct nation-wide attention and action to our educational problems and opportunities. As a consequence, more than 4,000 State and local conferences were held throughout 1955. The White House Conference on Education, the first such Conference in our history, was held last November. The work of the conferences has aroused the Nation. The final report of the White House Conference Committee should receive wide and serious attention.

Benefits already are apparent. About half a million people across the Nation, representing all segments of life, came to grips with the problems of education. The status of American education -- where it is; the future of American education -- where it should and can go -- have been illuminated as perhaps never before. Most important of all, there has been a reawakening of broad public interest in our schools. The conferences helped to erase the corroding notion that schools were the other person's responsibility.

In our society no firmer foundation for action can be laid than common understanding of a problem; no more potent force can be devised for assailing a problem than the common will to do the job. For the improvement of our educational system, the people themselves have laid the foundation in understanding and willingness.

The Need for Federal Aid in Meeting the Classroom Shortage

The responsibility for public education rests with the States and the local communities. Federal action which infringes upon this principle is alien to our system. But our history has demonstrated that the Federal Government, in the interest of the whole people, can and should help with certain problems of nation-wide scope and concern when States and communities -- acting independently -- cannot solve the full problem or solve it rapidly enough.

Clearly, this is the kind of situation we face today in considering the school classroom shortage. In the war and postwar periods, school construction was drastically curtailed by shortages

of materials. And then schools were filled to overflowing by the largest, most rapid enrollment increase in history. Today, hundreds of thousands of children study under overcrowded conditions, in half-day or doubled-up school sessions, or in makeshift buildings not designed as schools. Further, many classrooms in use today are obsolete, inadequate -- and each year more rooms become so. School enrollments will continue to increase rapidly over the years ahead -- and this will require still more classrooms.

Against this backdrop of needs, States and communities are substantially increasing their classroom construction. But many communities simply do not have available locally the resources needed to cope both with the legacy of shortages from past years and with future needs. Unless these communities get help, they simply cannot provide enough good schools. The best estimates indicate that, on a nation-wide basis, the current rate of construction only a little more than meets each year's new enrollment and replacement needs. This rate barely dents the large accumulation of needs from past years.

The rate of classroom construction must be further increased, as The White House Conference on Education asked, by a greater combined effort of local and State governments. And the Conference concluded that Federal assistance also is necessary. The facts support this conclusion.

The Administration's Proposals

A year ago, I proposed a Federal program designed to aid the States and communities in overcoming the classroom shortage. The Congress has not yet enacted legislation. In the light of a full year of further experience and study, in the light of Congressional hearings and the White House Conference on Education, I now submit a revised and broadened program to meet our pressing classroom needs. I propose:

- A program of Federal grants amounting to \$1,250,000,000, at a rate of \$250,000,000 annually for five years, matched with State funds, to supplement local construction efforts in the neediest school districts.
- A program to authorize \$750 million over five years for Federal purchase of local school construction bonds when school districts cannot sell them in private markets at reasonable interest rates.
- A five-year program of advances to help provide reserves for bonds issued by State school financing agencies. These bonds would finance local construction of schools to be rented and eventually owned by the local school systems.
- A five-year, \$20 million program of matching grants to States for planning to help communities and States overcome obstacles to their financing of school construction.

If speedily and fully utilized, this Federal program -- added to the increased basic efforts of States and communities -- should overcome the Nation's critical classroom shortage within five years. Once this shortage is overcome, the Federal grant program can and must terminate. The States and localities should then go forward, without Federal funds, to meet their current and future needs. Present construction levels indicate their ability to do this.

I am confident the Federal Government with this program can help construct schools without in any way weakening the American tradition that control of education must be kept close to the local communities. Any legislation enacted should embody this principle.

Essential Principles in Federal Grants

I strongly urge the Congress, in providing grants for school construction, to follow certain principles, which are indispensable if Federal aid is to serve the cause of American education most effectively.

The first broad principle is that Federal grants must not reduce the incentive for State and local efforts -- but rather should stimulate an increase in such efforts. If Federal funds are used merely to replace funds which otherwise would or could be provided at State and local levels, there is no net gain of schools for our children. I propose, therefore, that Federal grants be matched by State appropriations. Because many of the State legislatures will not have a session this year, I recommend, in order to speed the program at the outset, that during the first year of the five year period the matching of Federal funds may be by either the States or by local school districts. The requirement for State matching will result in a larger total program of school construction, and will assure active participation of the States in improving laws relating to financing of school construction, as well as sound administration of the program.

Furthermore, I propose a formula to reduce the proportion of Federal funds for those few States which are noticeably lagging, behind their ability, to support their public schools. This feature should act as an incentive for the lagging States to increase their effort.

Another fundamental principle is that Federal funds, under this type of program, should be distributed according to relative need. We must recognize that some States have more financial resources than others. We must recognize that a weakness in education anywhere is a weakness in the Nation as a whole. Federal appropriations will most quickly accomplish the most good if a relatively larger share of Federal funds is distributed where local and State resources are least adequate to meet classroom needs.

I propose that this principle be fulfilled in three ways. First, in distributing Federal funds, larger amounts per school-age child should be allotted to States with lower income per child. Second, in fixing matching requirements, States with lower income should not be required to put up as large a proportion of funds as higher income States. For the Nation as a whole, the total of State matching funds would approximately equal the total Federal funds. Third, as the States distribute these funds, the highest priority should be given to school districts with the least economic ability to meet their needs.

Credit Support for School Construction

Some school districts find difficulty in marketing bonds to finance needed school construction. To meet this situation, I again recommend that the Congress authorize Federal purchase of local school construction bonds unmarketable except at excessive interest rates.

Some school districts, however, are unable to raise capital funds needed for school construction because of bonding limits. To encourage school construction in these districts, as well as in districts where construction would be speeded by the lease-purchase method, I propose again that Congress authorize advances to the States as a reserve for bonds of State school financing agencies.

Several States have made marked progress in building schools through State agencies which issue long-term bonds to finance school construction in the districts. The school district leases the new building. Revenue from rents is used by the agencies to retire their bonds. After the bonds have been paid, title to the school is transferred to the local district. The program of Federal support is aimed at helping more States start such school financing agencies, and thus at helping local districts overcome barriers to building more schools.

The credit support for bonds of communities and State agencies taken together with the planning grants, should help the States and communities continue their present annual rate of substantial increase in school construction over the next five years. The partnership program of Federal grants, matched by the States, should complete the task of building the classrooms that are critically needed.

Aid to Federally Affected Areas

In considering the school construction problem, there is a special, related area which should have the attention of the Congress at this time. The Congress has for some years recognized the responsibility of the Federal Government to aid communities where Federal activities result in excessive burdens on the local school system. Authority to provide Federal funds for school construction in Federally affected school districts will expire next June and should be extended.

Educational Research

Basic to all endeavors in improving education is a vigorous and farsighted program of educational research. This has been a sorely neglected field.

Such a program should be comprehensive in its approach, planned on a broad scale and executed thoroughly. In this way, educational research can, among other things, point the way to advances in making life more meaningful to more people and in the more efficient use of manpower and funds for education.

To increase the effectiveness of education, national leadership could well be directed to research in such areas as: ways of educating more people to their fullest capacity; staffing and housing the Nation's schools and colleges; educating the retarded child to help him lead a more normal life, and educating the child of special abilities so that he may utilize these abilities more fully; the relationship of schools to juvenile delinquency; educational effects of population mobility; educational needs of low income families. These studies would be conducted through the Office of Education in cooperation with the Nation's colleges, universities and State departments of education, thus encouraging and strengthening existing research efforts.

It is imperative that we now give renewed attention and support to this arm of education -- to the end that the country may have a sound, factual basis for identifying and analyzing problems and finding solutions. For these research purposes, and also to expand and improve other services, I urge the Congress to provide a major increase in funds for the Office of Education.

Education Beyond High School

Our vision would be limited if we failed at this time to give special thought to education beyond the high school. Certain problems exist now in this field, and already we can foresee other needs and problems shaping up in the future.

Shortages now exist in medicine, teaching, nursing, science, engineering and in other fields of knowledge which require education beyond the level of the secondary school. Changing times and conditions create new opportunities and challenges. There are new possibilities for older persons -- properly trained -- to lead more productive and rewarding lives. The tide of increasing school enrollment will soon reach higher educational institutions. Within 10 years, we may expect three students in our colleges and universities for every two who are there now.

Higher education is and must remain the responsibility of the States, localities and private groups and institutions. But to lay before us all the problems of education beyond high school, and to encourage active and systematic attack on them, I shall appoint a distinguished group of educators and citizens to develop this year, through studies and conferences, proposals in this educational field. Through the leadership and counsel of this group, beneficial results can be expected to flow to education and to the Nation in the years ahead.

Teaching

In all our efforts for education -- in providing adequate schools, research and study -- we must never lose sight of the very heart of education; good teaching itself.

Good teachers do not just happen. They are the product of the highest personal motivation, encouraged and helped in their work by adequate salaries and the respect, support, goodwill of their neighbors. The quality of American teaching has never been better. But the rewards for too many teachers are not commensurate with their work and their role in American life.

It is my earnest hope that, along with progress in other aspects of education, the States and communities will give increasing attention to this taproot of all education -- good teachers, and hence good teaching.

Conclusion

These several proposals are designed, not only to correct current problems, but to build for the future. For today's decisions will influence tomorrow's education -- and, hence, the welfare of the Nation.

The actions here proposed, I believe, constitute a sound and realistic approach to those educational problems on which the Federal Government should now act. They have a primary reliance on the private initiative which wells from the free spirit of a free people.

With this program, we can lay the basis for better education in America in the years ahead. In this way we keep faith with our children.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 12, 1956

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION ESTIMATE OF SCHOOL REVENUE

	1954-55				1955-56			
	Federal	State	Local	Total	Federal	State	Local	Total
Ala.	\$ 3,000	\$ 70,000	\$ 23,000	\$ 96,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 99,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 127,000
Ark.	844	13,843	41,025	55,712	850	20,438	43,712	65,000
Calif.	1,118	31,700	25,100	57,918	1,161	31,027	25,800	57,988
Calif. §	35,000	400,000	510,000	945,000	35,000	450,000	525,000	1,010,000
Colo.	4,000	15,380	70,443	89,823	4,500	18,500	75,000	98,000
Conn.	1,869	16,410	82,916	101,195	2,100	26,000	83,900	112,000
Del.	550	26,450	3,000	30,000	625	30,800	3,575	35,000
D. C.	370	0	35,002	35,372	472	0	35,776	36,248
Fla. §	7,371	84,059	74,977	166,407	6,850	99,474	80,488	186,812
Ga.	5,500	110,000	34,500	150,000	6,000	120,000	36,000	162,000
Idaho	2,400*	8,400*	24,200*	35,000*	2,800*	9,500*	25,200*	37,500*
Ill.	6,000	80,000	524,000	610,000	6,500	86,500	567,000	660,000
Ind.	709	74,545	152,925	228,179	790	79,800	160,500	241,090
Iowa	2,000	22,233	145,000	169,233	2,000	22,382	167,000	191,382
Kan.	3,200	24,875	79,476	107,551	3,200	25,875	83,450	112,525
Ky.	3,300	35,000	57,754	96,054	3,500	35,000	58,000	96,500
La.	2,400	95,316	53,879	151,595	2,500	103,000	54,000	159,500
Maine	297	7,561	23,932	31,790	300*	7,700*	25,000*	33,000*
Md.	8,600	42,200	87,800	138,600	9,100	50,200	96,200	155,500
Mass.	3,500	36,000	175,500	215,000	4,000	39,000	182,000	225,000
Mich.	4,000	212,500	203,500	420,000	4,500	236,000	224,500	465,000
Minn.	3,631	73,210	107,502	184,343	3,600	76,500	117,500	197,600
Miss.	943	34,354	27,421	62,718	950	37,500	27,600	66,050
Mo.	3,664	53,291	106,000	162,955	3,750	58,590	110,000	172,340
Mont.	2,184	11,044	29,908	43,136	2,200	11,100	30,100	43,400
Neb.	1,100	3,100	60,600	65,000	1,100	3,100	62,800	67,000
Nev.	1,221	5,596	5,996	12,813	1,200	6,000	6,500	13,700
N. H.	800*	950*	21,150*	22,900*	850*	975*	22,425*	24,250*
N. J.	4,700	53,200	226,000	283,900	4,300	78,700	232,000	315,000
N. M.	1,516	36,777	9,544	47,837	1,939	39,150	10,129	51,218
N. Y.	1,500	336,000	562,500	900,000	1,500	364,000	609,500	975,000
N. C.	5,936	131,290	44,000	181,226	7,776	139,694	46,000	193,470
N. D.	500*	8,500*	24,700*	33,700	700*	8,800*	26,000*	35,500
Ohio	7,360	131,189	319,000	457,549	7,360	137,107	340,000	484,467
Okla.	3,911	46,853	49,564	100,328	4,000	49,000	56,827	109,827
Ore.	3,600	33,446	89,954	127,000	4,000	34,750	98,250	137,000
Pa.	3,608	205,782	336,710	548,100	5,608	232,413	351,379	589,400
R. I.	2,250	3,900	24,600	30,750	2,400	5,500	27,000	34,900
S. C.	5,659	48,379	26,065	80,103	5,500	51,000	27,000	83,500
S. D.	1,200	3,700	25,400	30,300	1,475	3,785	28,492	33,752
Tenn.	4,000	63,672	40,200	107,872	4,000	76,179	41,300	121,479
Texas	6,257	218,443	150,656	375,356	6,000	236,000	153,000	395,000
Utah	3,299	22,928	31,833	58,060	3,500	23,500	34,000	61,000
Vt.	211	4,384	12,162	16,757	210	4,400	12,512	17,122
Va.	20,918	53,930	76,135	150,983	22,500	56,500	80,000	159,000
Wash.	15,026	87,318	69,979	172,323	12,400	95,238	76,500	184,138
W. Va.	1,991	48,116	31,399	81,506	2,185	49,913	29,726	81,824
Wis.	3,002	26,782	143,000	172,784	3,242	28,925	154,440	186,607
Wyo.	400	9,000	17,000	26,400	500	9,500	19,000	29,000
TOTAL	\$208,415	\$3,161,606	\$5,097,107	\$8,467,128	\$214,493	\$3,508,015	\$5,407,081	\$9,129,589

*Estimated by NEA Research Division.

§Includes junior colleges.

NATURAL GAS BILL VOTE TO BE CLOSE

Senate debate is scheduled to begin the week of Jan. 16 on legislation to exempt independent producers of natural gas from federal utility rate control. Involved is a controversy that has split the ranks of both parties. Estimates of the strength of opposing forces in the Senate vary, but indicate that the showdown vote will be close. Following is a summary of the gas battle -- its background, the stakes involved, arguments pro and con.

Three Segments

The natural gas industry is divided into three distinct segments:

Producers -- Drill and gather natural gas in the field, often in conjunction with oil. Independent producers are those free of any ties with transmission companies. According to the General Gas Committee, there are about 8,000 independent producers. In 1954, the Federal Power Commission listed 5,557 independent producers selling in interstate commerce.

Pipelineers -- Engage in the interstate transportation of natural gas. Some of these companies also control production facilities.

Distributors -- Local utilities (estimated at more than 1,000) which buy gas from pipelineers at the city gate and re-sell it to the ultimate industrial, residential or commercial consumer.

Partial Regulation

Distributors of natural gas, operating as monopolies, long have been subject to local public utility regulation. Pipelineers were placed under federal utility regulation by the Natural Gas Act of 1938. Independent producers generally were held exempt from such regulation by the FPC.

To make this exemption explicit, Sen. Robert Kerr (D Okla.) and Rep. Oren Harris (D Ark.) introduced identical bills in 1949. The House passed the Harris bill in 1949 by a vote of 181-131, while the Senate passed the Kerr bill in 1950 by a vote of 44-36 (D 28-16; R 16-22). However, President Harry S. Truman vetoed the bill. In 1954, the Supreme Court held, in the Philips Petroleum case, all sales of natural gas in interstate commerce for resale subject to FPC regulation under terms of the Natural Gas Act. This ruling, in effect, made all independent producers who sold gas to pipelineers for resale in other states subject to federal regulation.

The Philips decision prompted Rep. Harris to introduce a revised version of his 1949 bill. Provisions of this bill (HR 6645), as passed by the House July 28, 1955, by a vote of 209-203 (D 86-136; R 123-67), would:

- Exempt independent producers from federal utility regulation.
- Empower FPC to determine what comprised a "reasonable market price."

- Authorize FPC to disregard field prices above the reasonable market price as grounds for rate increases to ultimate consumers.

- Require producers to fulfill existing contracts with gas companies without resorting to price hikes authorized in most kinds of escalator clause.

- Forbid producers to cancel contracts if their customers refused to pay more than the established reasonable market price.

- Give industrial users the right to contest price increases.

- Empower FPC to determine the reasonable market price for new or renewed contracts between producers and natural gas companies.

Also in 1955, a comparable bill introduced by Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) was reported by the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, but was not acted on before adjournment. The Fulbright bill (S 1853) currently is up for Senate consideration.

Stakes Involved

According to the American Gas Association, natural gas in 1954 met 25 percent of total United States energy needs, up from 11.3 percent in 1940. Revenues from utility sales of natural gas totaled \$2.6 billion, including \$1.4 billion from residential users, \$767 million from industrial users and \$304 million from commercial users. Known reserves of 211 trillion cubic feet were worth (at the average wellhead price of about 10 cents a thousand cubic feet) more than \$21 billion. Texas held one-half the reserves and accounted for one-half of 1954 net production of 9.5 trillion cubic feet. Another five states -- Louisiana, New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma and California -- held approximately 40 percent of the reserves, accounted for 40 percent of production.

Supporters of the Harris-Fulbright bill say:

- Consumers would be protected from unreasonable price increases by the authority given FPC.

- Natural gas production is too risky a business to permit utility-type regulation.

- Regulation would encourage producers to divert gas from interstate to intrastate sales.

- Gas is competitive with such non-regulated fuels as fuel oil and coal.

Opponents of the bill say:

- Ultimate price of gas could not be controlled unless the wellhead price was regulated.

- Price increases would lead industrial users to switch to other fuels, so residential users, with \$12 billion invested in gas appliances, would be forced to absorb any increases.

- Bill is a giveaway to big business, since 90 percent of gas sold in interstate commerce was produced by only 197 companies.

ARE PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES IMPORTANT?

The Presidential primary, a peculiarly American process, is 50 years old. It has been accepted as significant in choosing a President, criticized for alleged shortcomings. With the first Presidential primary only two months away, attention focuses on these questions:

- Where and when will the primaries be held?
- Under what rules will they operate?
- How significant have they been in the nominating process?
- What role will they play in 1956?
- Should their use be extended?

The 1956 Primaries

The first Presidential primary laws were enacted in 1905 and 1906 in Wisconsin and Pennsylvania and in 1910 in Oregon. The movement, bolstered by the rise of progressivism and the general criticism of the Republican convention of 1912, reached its peak in 1916, when 26 states had Presidential primary laws.

In 1956, mandatory Presidential primaries will be held in 18 states, Alaska and D.C., listed in the chart on Page 49. Three other states - Arkansas, Alabama and Georgia - have laws permitting primaries at the option of the candidates or the political parties. The only primary held in these states in 1952 chose 18 Democratic district delegates in Alabama.

Two states -- Indiana and Montana -- are newcomers to the list of Presidential primary states. Florida and the District of Columbia have revised completely their procedure since 1952. Nevada passed a Presidential primary law in 1953, but repealed it in 1955 without using it.

In the 30 states without mandatory Presidential primaries, delegates are chosen through party mechanism -- district convention, state convention, state committee or some combination of the three. In these states the average voter has no direct part in the process.

The 18 states, Alaska and D.C. with primaries have a majority of total votes in the Republican National Convention and almost one-half the Democratic National Convention total votes: 662 votes needed to nominate the Republican candidate, primary states have 672; 687 votes needed to nominate the Democratic candidate, the primary states have 664.

These figures, however, give a misleading impression of the importance of the primaries. In not all these states can the Presidential candidate assure himself of convention votes by victory at the polls. An examination of the rules under which the primaries are run points up this situation.

The Primary Rules

Variety is the rule in state primary laws. They differ, first, in their control of delegates:

- Four states have preferential polls on the Presidential candidates which bind all delegates -- Indiana,

Maryland, Montana and Nebraska. These states have 72 Democratic convention votes, 88 Republican convention votes.

- Eleven states permit or require candidates for delegates to pledge themselves to a Presidential candidate -- California, Florida, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin. In Pennsylvania and Minnesota, certain delegates are chosen by convention or party committee. Taking this into consideration, candidates in these 11 states can win 377 Democratic votes and 379 Republican votes at the polls.

These two primary forms offer a candidate the chance to win 449 Democratic votes and 467 Republican votes, compared to the 687 Democratic votes and the 662 Republican votes needed for nomination.

Three states and one territory offer the candidate no means of assuring himself of convention votes, although they do have Presidential primaries -- Illinois, New York, West Virginia and Alaska.

The District of Columbia primary offers no preference vote among Presidential candidates. D.C. election officials have not decided if candidates for delegates will be permitted to state their preferences on the ballot.

The state primaries differ, second, in their rules on requiring the consent of the Presidential candidate for his supporters to participate in the campaign:

- In nine primaries consent is required -- California, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

- In four primaries where consent is not required, the Presidential candidate may withdraw his name -- Illinois, Minnesota, New Hampshire and New Jersey.

- In seven primaries consent is not required and the candidate may not withdraw -- Florida, Montana, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Alaska and the District of Columbia.

Primaries differ in qualifications for voters. Eighteen are closed -- a voter may participate in the primary only of the party with which he has been registered or affiliated in the past. Minnesota and Wisconsin have open primaries -- any voter may participate in any party's primary.

Primaries differ in the level of voter interest they command and the accuracy with which they reflect the public's opinions. Congressional Quarterly surveyed the 1948 elections, compared the number of people who voted in each party's Presidential primary with the number who voted for the same party's Presidential candidate in the general election. The results are in the last two columns of the chart on Page 49.

An additional limiting factor on the significance of Presidential primaries is the tendency of delegates to ignore the voters' wishes once they reach the convention hall. For instance, in 1952, Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) received 84 percent of the popular vote in Illinois and only three Illinois convention votes; 99 percent of the

popular vote in New Jersey and only three New Jersey convention votes; 63 percent of the popular vote in Pennsylvania and only 22.5 out of 70 of its convention vote; he led the Massachusetts preference poll with 46 percent of the vote but received only 2 1/2 convention votes.

Significance

V.O. Key, professor of government at Harvard University, wrote in 1952 that an earlier student of Presidential primaries "saw in 1938 only 'two cases in which the choice of the convention clearly reflected the choice of the primaries' and even in these it is not clear that nomination was gained because of victories in the primaries. In 1928 Alfred E. Smith won in the primary states and carried the convention; in 1932 Franklin D. Roosevelt won most of the primaries and gained the nomination. In the Republican party only in 1924, when Calvin Coolidge won over Hiram Johnson in the more important primary states, did the preferential vote agree with the convention choice. In other instances either the nomination was a foregone conclusion or the convention went counter to the primary verdict."

In 1952 ex-President Harry S. Truman dismissed the Presidential primaries as "eyewash," an opinion that some found supported by the later experience of Kefauver. But others have said President Eisenhower never could have overcome the lead of ex-Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio 1939-53) in the race for the 1952 GOP nomination without the prestige of his Presidential primary victories.

Key wrote, "It may well be that the principal effect of the primaries is in killing off candidates rather than in determining the choice of the two or three aspirants who reach the convention with considerable blocks of delegates."

There are two historic examples of the candidacy thwarted by defeat in a single primary. In 1944, Wendell Willkie, trying a political comeback, withdrew from the GOP nomination race after running fifth in the Wisconsin primary and failing to win a single delegate. In 1948, New York Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R) halted the nomination drive of Minnesota's Harold E. Stassen by challenging and defeating him in the Oregon Republican primary.

Democrats

Adlai E. Stevenson has the bulk of the committed organization support, thus less need than his rivals to seek delegates in the primaries. He can enhance his reputation by winning primaries, but a defeat could damage his standing. Stevenson has entered five primaries with 264 convention votes. In all five he has formidable organization support. Illinois and Pennsylvania have systems that probably would give Stevenson the bulk of their 138 convention votes, even without the primary race. The other three states -- California, Florida and Minnesota -- might send their votes elsewhere if Stevenson did not enter.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) has little organization support and looks to the primaries, as he did in 1952, for delegate strength. Kefauver has entered five primaries with 148 convention votes, probably will enter more. In four -- California, New Hampshire, Wisconsin and Florida -- he ran in 1952 and won all but Florida. The fifth, Montana, is holding its first Presidential primary in 1956. He has challenged Stevenson in California and Florida, where Kefauver is regarded the underdog.

New York Gov. Averell Harriman said he would not enter any primaries. Rivals concede he will have the bulk of the 98-member New York delegation.

Ohio Gov. Frank J. Lausche (D) is the favorite son candidate in the Ohio primary. Lausche, with support outside Ohio, has said he would enter no other primaries. Others mentioned as favorite son candidates in states with primaries: ex-Maryland Gov. William Preston Lane and New Jersey Gov. Robert B. Meyner.

Republicans

Republicans await President Eisenhower's decision on seeking re-election. Favorite son slates pledged to the President, if he runs, have been entered in New Hampshire, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois and California. Two of the slates are headed by men regarded as Presidential possibilities if Mr. Eisenhower steps aside -- California Gov. Goodwin J. Knight and Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio). Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) has indicated he may enter some state primaries if Mr. Eisenhower has not declared his plans by the end of January.

A National Primary

As early as 1913, President Woodrow Wilson told Congress: "I feel confident that I do not misinterpret the wishes or the expectations of the country when I urge prompt enactment of legislation which will provide for primary elections throughout the country at which the voters of the several parties may choose the nominees for the Presidency without the intervention of nominating conventions." Mr. Wilson's hope that this "can be handled promptly and without serious controversy of any kind" is still unfulfilled.

In March and April, 1955, the Senate Judiciary Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee held hearings on three proposals for a national primary. They were S J Res 9, introduced by Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.); S J Res 10, introduced by Sen. William Langer (R N.D.); and S J Res 27, introduced by Subcommittee Chairman Kefauver.

The Smathers and Langer proposals deal both with the Presidential primary and reform of the electoral college. Another amendment, S J Res 31, concerned only with the electoral college, has been reported by the Judiciary Committee to the Senate floor. Because of this overlap in subject matter, a Committee aide told Congressional Quarterly, it was doubtful the Smathers and Langer amendments would be advanced beyond the Subcommittee stage.

S J Res 27 would provide that: "The Congress shall have power to provide for nomination of candidates for President and Vice President by primary elections to be held in each state, the District of Columbia and the territories, and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution this provision."

S J Res 27 was pending before the Judiciary Committee. Chairman Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.) told Congressional Quarterly he had reservations on the practicality of a Presidential primary but wanted to have full consideration and a vote on the plan by the Committee. Kefauver told CQ, "Frankly, I don't see I have the support to get it out of committee, at least not with sufficient impetus to win the necessary two-third support on the floor."

Analysis of Proposals

SMATHERS PROPOSAL

• Time of Vote -- Uniform throughout the United States but not specified.

Type of Primary -- Closed. Voter may participate only if he is registered party member.

Qualification of Party -- Must have 10 percent of the total of registered voters in the United States.

Method of Filing -- Not specified.

Apportionment of Strength Among States -- Each party in each state would have as many nominating votes as the state had Senators and Representatives.

Apportionment of Strength Within the State -- Each candidate would get the proportion of the nominating vote equal to his share of the popular vote in his party.

Method of Nominating President -- When the results of the votes in all states have been tallied, the person receiving a majority would be the Presidential nominee. If no person received an absolute majority, a second primary would be held between the two with the greatest number of votes.

Method of Nominating Vice President -- Not specified.

Results Counted By -- President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Emergency Vacancies Filled By -- The national committee of each party, with each state having one vote.

Criticism by Dr. Paul T. David, Brookings Institution, expert on Presidential nominating procedures -- Vague on how candidates would get on ballot; emergency vacancy procedure would be better if each state had same vote on a Presidential nomination in the national committee that it had in the previous national convention; apportionment of votes among states would mean in the Republican party that a few thousand Republicans in Mississippi would have as much weight in Republican nominations as one-half million Republicans in Connecticut or Maryland.

LANGER PROPOSAL

• Time of Vote -- First Tuesday after first Monday in June, unless Congress provides otherwise.

Type of Primary -- Closed. Voter may participate only if he is registered party member.

Qualification of Party -- Must have 5 percent of the total of registered voters in the United States.

Method of Filing -- By petition in Washington, D.C., signed by 1 percent of the total number of voters in the previous election.

Apportionment of Strength Among States -- Direct election, ignoring state lines.

Apportionment of Strength Within State -- Direct election, ignoring state lines.

Method of Nominating President -- The person receiving the greatest aggregate number of popular votes in his party for President, nominated for President.

Method of Nominating Vice President -- The person receiving the greatest aggregate number of popular votes in his party for Vice President, nominated for Vice President.

Results Counted By -- U. S. Secretary of State.

Emergency Vacancies Filled By -- National committee of each party, with each state having one vote. If vacancy was for President, it would be filled by the nominee for Vice President.

Criticisms by David -- same criticism of emergency vacancy procedure as applied to Smathers plan; filing plan would require petitions with more than 600,000 names, which might compel the national committees of each party to take charge of getting petitions completed, party organizations might dominate primaries as easily as they once did conventions; ignoring state lines in counting votes would be too direct an attack upon the principles of federalism.

KEFAUVER PROPOSAL

The Constitutional amendment proposed by Kefauver leaves to Congress the work of specifying how the national primary would operate. Kefauver in 1955 released the text of a bill he said he would introduce to implement his amendment if it became part of the Constitution. It is similar to the existing Wisconsin primary law and differs from the two preceding plans in its direct link to the Presidential nominating conventions:

• Time of Vote -- First Tuesday in April.

Type of Primary -- Open. Each voter would be free to choose secretly in which party's primary he would vote.

Qualification of Candidate -- Not specified, but candidates for delegate would sign statement of affiliation with political party and say they intended to vote for nominee of that party.

Qualification of Party -- Not specified.

Method of Filing -- Presidential candidate may file slate of delegates pledged to him equal to number of delegates to be chosen; OR, with consent of candidate, individuals or slates favorable to him may file for election; AND, unpledged delegates may file and state their principles in not more than five words on the ballot; petitions for delegates at large would need 3,000 signatures, for district delegates, 1,000; in no case could there be more delegates pledged to a candidate on the ballot than can be elected.

Apportionment of Strength Among States -- Number of delegates would be specified by party's national committee.

Apportionment of Strength Within State -- A plurality of votes would determine which candidates are elected.

Method of Nominating President -- Delegates, if pledged, would be obligated to support candidate of their choice as long as he received 10 percent of the vote on each convention ballot; after that, they would be free to use their best judgment.

Method of Nominating Vice President -- Not specified.

Results Counted By -- Convention Chairman.

Emergency Vacancies Filled By -- Not specified.

Criticism by David -- A slate of uninstructed delegates would be preferable to individual uninstructed delegates; the open primary would offer maximum incentive for voters to move from one party to another because rarely do both parties offer contests for the Presidential nomination at the same time; this would weaken party structure.

Pro and Con

Some of the key arguments in the debate on the desirability of a national primary are:

How Good Are Conventions? -- Backers of the national primary approve the 1894 words of James Bryce, English student of American politics, on a Presidential

1956 CQ ELECTION GUIDE

(Issued by Congressional Quarterly, Jan. 11, 1956)

General Election Nov. 6, 1956

STATE	U. S. CONGRESS				GOVERNORS WHOSE TERMS EXPIRE	FILING DEADLINE FOR CONGRESS CANDIDATES	CONGRESSIONAL PRIMARY DATE	RUN-OFF PRIMARY DATE	FILING DEADLINE FOR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES	PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY DATE	VOTER REGISTRATION DEADLINES	
	Senators Whose Terms Expire	R	H	House by Party							Primary	General Election
Ala.	Hill (D)	0	9		None	March 1	May 1	May 29		a	April 21	Oct. 27
Ariz.	Hayden (D)	1	1		McFarland (D)	July 23	Sept. 11				July 6	Oct. 1
Ark.	Fulbright (D)	0	6		Faubus (D)	May 2	July 31 ^b	Aug. 14 ^b		a	c	c
Calif.	Kuchel (R)	19	11		None	March 30 ^d	June 5		April 6	June 5	April 12	Sept. 13
Colo.	Millikin (R)	2	2		Johnson (D)	July 28	Sept. 11				Aug. 27	Oct. 22
Conn.	Bush (R)	5	1		None	Dates being revised					Dates being revised	
Del.	None	0	1		Boggs (R)	Nomination by convention					July 11	Oct. 20
Fla.	Smathers (D)	1	7		Collins (D)	March 6	May 8	May 29	March 6	May 29	April 7	Oct. 6
Ga.	George (D)	0	10		None	July 19	Sept. 12			a	May 5	May 5
Idaho	Welker (R)	1	1		None	June 30	Aug. 14				Aug. 11	Nov. 3
Ill.	Dirksen (R)	13	12		Stratton (R)	Jan. 23	April 10		Jan. 23	April 10	March 12	Oct. 8
Ind.	Capehart (R)	9	2		Craig (R)	March 29	May 8 ^f		March 29	May 8	April 10	Oct. 8
Iowa	Hickenlooper (R)	8	0		Hoegh (R)	March 31	June 4				Various Dates	
Kan.	Carlson (R)	6	0		Hall (R)	June 20	Aug. 7				e	e
Ky.	Clements (D)	2	6		None	June 9	Aug. 4				June 6	Sept. 8
La.	Long (D)	0	8		Kennon (D) ^g	May 18	July 31	Sept. 4			June 30	Oct. 6
Maine ^h	None	3	0		Muskie (D)	April 16	June 18				Various Dates	
Md.	Butler (R)	3	4		None	Feb. 27	May 7		Feb. 27	May 7	i	i
Mass.	None	7	7		Herter (R)	July 31	Sept. 18		March 6	April 24	Aug. 17	Oct. 5
Mich.	None	11	7		Williams (D)	June 19	Aug. 7				July 9	Oct. 8
Minn.	None	4	5		Freeman (D)	July 23	Sept. 11		Feb. 15	March 20	Aug. 21	Oct. 16
Miss.	None	0	6		None	June 28	Aug. 28	Sept. 18			July 6	July 6
Mo.	Hennings (D)	2	9		Donnelly (D)	April 24	Aug. 7				Various Dates	
Mont.	None	1	1		Aronson (R)	April 25	June 5		April 25	June 5	April 20	Sept. 20
Neb.	None	4	0		Anderson (R)	April 5	May 15		April 5	May 15	i	i
Nev.	Bible (D)	1	0		None	July 16	Sept. 4		Feb. 2	March 13	Aug. 4	Oct. 6
N.H.	Cotton (R)	2	0		Dwinell (R)	July 26	Sept. 11				No general	Registration

N.M.	None	0	2	Simms (D)	March 6	May 8				April 9	Oct. 8
N.Y.	Lehman (D)	26	17	None	May 1	June 5 ^f				May 5	Oct. 27
N.C.	Ervin (D)	1	11	Hodges (D)	March 16	May 26				May 12	Oct. 27
N.D.	Young (R)	2	0	Brunsdale (R)	May 26	June 26				No registration	
Ohio	Bender (R)	17	6	Lausche (D)	Feb. 8	May 8				March 28	Sept. 26
Okla.	Monroney (D)	1	5	None	April 27	July 3				June 22	Oct. 26
Ore.	Morse (D)	3	1	None	March 9	May 18				April 17	Oct. 6
Pa.	Duff (R)	16	14	None	Feb. 20	April 24				March 5	March 17
R.I.	None	0	2	Roberts (D)	July 31	R-Sept. 17 D-Sept. 26				July 19	Sept. 7
S.C.	Johnston (D) Thurmond (D)	0	6	None	n	June 12				May 12	Oct. 6
S.D.	Case (R)	2	0	Foss (R)	May 5	June 5				May 19	Oct. 29
Tenn.	None	2	7	None	June 17	Aug. 2				May 1	Oct. 29
Texas	None	1	21	Shivers (D)	May 7	July 28				May 1	Oct. 29
Utah	Bennett (R)	2	0	Lee (R)	o	Sept. 11				May 1	Oct. 29
Vt.	Aiken (R)	1	0	Johnson (R)	Aug. 2	Sept. 11				May 1	Oct. 29
Va.	None	2	8	None	April 10	July 10				May 1	Oct. 29
Wash.	Magnuson (D)	6	1	Langlie (R)	July 20	Sept. 11				May 1	Oct. 29
W. Va.	None	0	6	Marland (D)	Feb. 4	May 8				May 1	Oct. 29
Wis.	Wiley (R)	7	3	Kohler (R)	July 10	Sept. 11				May 1	Oct. 29
Wyo.	None	1	0	None	July 12	Aug. 21				May 1	Oct. 29

(a) Parties have choice of selecting Presidential nominating convention delegates by primary or convention.

(b) In Arkansas, the first primary is known as the run-off, the second as the regular primary.

(c) No registration. 1955 poll tax receipt is qualification for voting in primaries. Oct. 1 is deadline for paying 1956 poll tax to vote in general election.

(d) If county clerk's office is open on Saturday, filing deadline is March 31.

(e) Registration deadlines. For primary: July 17 in Kansas City, Topeka and Wichita; July 27 elsewhere. For general election: Oct. 16 in Kansas City, Topeka And Wichita; Oct. 26 elsewhere.

(f) Candidates for Representative nominated by primary, for Senator and Governor by convention.

(g) Gubernatorial primaries Jan. 17 and Feb. 21. Gubernatorial election April 17.

(h) General election Sept. 10.

(i) Registration deadlines. For primary: April 6 in Baltimore city and counties with permanent registration; April 24 elsewhere. For general election: Sept. 21 in Baltimore city, Montgomery and Prince Georges counties; Oct. 6 in other permanent registration counties; Oct. 9 elsewhere.

(j) Registration deadlines. For primary: May 4 in Omaha and Lincoln; May 5 elsewhere. For general election: Oct. 26 in Omaha and Lincoln; Oct. 27 elsewhere.

(k) Registration for general election begins May 1; closing date to be set by 1956 Legislature.

(l) In counties of more than 25,000 population, registration for the primary closes July 13; for general election Oct. 17. In counties under 25,000 population, the dates are July 23 and Oct. 27.

(m) No registration. Poll tax must be paid by Jan. 31 to vote in primary and/or general election.

(n) Date not determined. Follows state conventions by two weeks.

(o) Must file 20 days before party conventions, which name candidates for primary.

Primaries - 4

nominating convention: "Such a meeting is capable neither of discussing political questions and settling a political program, nor of deliberately weighing the merits of rival aspirants for the nomination.... In choosing a candidate, it must follow a few leaders. And what sort of leaders do conventions tend to produce? Two sorts -- the intriguer and the declaimer."

Opponents of the national primary contended when the parties are closely matched, as in the United States, both conventions would make respectable choices, with the views of the voters in mind. They cite 1952 as an example of high quality convention nominations.

How Good Are Existing State Primaries? -- Backers of the national primary contend there are not enough state primaries to make them decisive in securing the nomination. They criticize the lack of uniformity among existing primaries, the difficulty of assuring delegates would follow the verdict of the polls and the custom of using favorite son candidates to control delegations in primary states.

Opponents of the national primary agree to many of these criticisms, but claim improvements are possible.

Would a National Primary Be More Democratic? -- The heart of the pro-national primary argument is the contention it would be a step toward more effective democracy, increasing the average voter's voice. Proponents say they want to take the nominations out of the hands of the politicians and give them to the public.

Opponents say this argument ignores the differences between election and nomination. In an election, they say, the situation is clear-cut and the voter has available all the information he needs to make a choice. But in the case of nominations, the field of choice is much broader, the issues less well defined. There is no guarantee the competitors would be equally well known to the public.

What Would the National Primary Do to the Parties? -- Opponents of the national primary see the political parties as important instruments of government and the Presidential nominee as a man who must, if elected, be the leader in fact as well as in title of his party. Therefore, they argue, the party men -- the politicians -- must have a leading voice in the selection of the nominee. They fear a national primary would disregard the necessities for group and sectional compromise within the party, would tend to make more rigid the factional lines, might end by substituting a many-party system for the two-party system.

Backers of the national primary say their system would force all candidates to be national candidates and that regional or factional prejudices would have to be subordinated to appeals on which the great majority of the party members could unite. They also see no reason why the official party organization -- the politicians -- could not exert its influence on the nomination through the primary, as is done in the selection of candidates for Senator and governor in state primaries.

Would It Be Practical? -- Opponents of the national primary claim it would be too exhausting and too expensive for many men to attempt. They fear some good candidates would shy away from such an effort.

Backers of the national primary say their plan would require no more exertion and possibly less expense than the existing system which requires candidates to campaign in individual states over a long period of time.

They see a short primary campaign, with most appearances on television, followed by an even shorter pre-general election period.

Would It Favor Senators? -- Opponents of the national primary claim it would favor the nomination of Senators, rather than governors, because Senators have a better opportunity to achieve national reputations than do governors. They claim it would be hard for a dark horse or draft choice to win nomination through the national primary.

Backers of a national primary reply that their system offers an equal opportunity to all prospects to compete in all areas of the country and establish themselves in the voters' favor as national figures, whether their past service has been in a state house or the Capitol.

Opposing Forces

The national primary has been endorsed by a bipartisan group of Senators and Representatives. Many observers believe it would be approved in Congress if it reached a vote.

Criticism of the plan has come from several state officials who either doubt its practicality or believe it would represent an increase of national authority at the expense of states' rights. Party officials, though reluctant to comment adversely on the idea, do not want to see their influence weakened.

Comments of some leading figures in the debate:

• Kefauver -- "In this period of struggle between the democracies and the dictatorships, the choice of men to lead our nation is too important to leave solely in the hands of politicians."

• Langer -- "We should have the people of the country say who they want for President.... They have that right; instead of leaving it to a gang with a lot of money to select one fellow and another gang meeting in a room two or three weeks later to select another fellow and then when they get done the fellow who gets licked, they put him on the Supreme Court...."

• Smathers -- "The average voter...is sick and tired of having his party's candidates thrust upon him.... There is no doubt in my mind that the methods of which he complains have been demonstrated beyond any doubt to be nothing short of a national disgrace."

• Truman -- In a 1951 press conference, said he opposed a national Presidential primary because he thought one Presidential election a year was enough. But in 1952 he wrote, "I think we should reconsider the idea of a national Presidential primary. We should leave no stone unturned in providing a real opportunity for all party members to take an active part in selecting their party's Presidential candidate."

• Dewey -- In 1952, "As one who has been through this mill several times I would have considerable reluctance to provide for a sudden disposition at any given moment by a primary or by a series of primaries of the terrifically important problem of the selection of the nominees for President."

• Stevenson -- In 1952, "Many Presidential possibilities will inevitably be incumbents of public office and I simply do not see how it is possible for them to discharge the duties of their offices properly and at the same time campaign in each of the 48 states..."

TWENTY PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES SLATED FOR 1956

State*	Filing Date	Primary Date	Consent of Candidate	Convention D	Votes R	Type of Primary	Voter† Qualification	1952 Participation‡ D	R
Calif.	April 6	June 5	Required	68	70	Election of slate of delegates which must be pledged to candidate.	Closed	74.7%	53.5%
Fla.	March 6	May 29	Not required	28	26	Election of slate of delegates which may be pledged to candidate.	Closed	128.8	No primary
Ill.	Jan. 23	April 10	Not required but may withdraw	64	60	Non-binding preference poll. Election of unpledged district delegates; at-large delegates chosen by convention.	Closed	29.0	51.8
Ind.	March 29	May 8	Required	26	32	Binding preference poll; delegates chosen by convention.	Closed	No primary	
Md.	Feb. 27	May 7	Required	18	24	Binding preference poll; delegates chosen by convention.	Closed	30.9	No statewide primary
Mass.	March 6	April 24	Required	40	38	Non-binding, write-in preference poll; election of delegates who may be pledged to candidate.	Closed	5.9	29.7
Minn.	Feb. 15	March 20	Not required but may withdraw	30	28	Election of delegates pledged to candidate; three pledged at-large delegates chosen by convention.	Open	20.0	38.2
Mont.	April 25	June 5	Not required	16	14	Binding preference poll; delegates chosen by convention.	Closed	No primary	
Neb.	April 5	May 15	Required	12	18	Binding preference poll; election of unpledged delegates.	Closed	58.3	51.9
N. H.	Feb. 2	March 13	Not required but may withdraw	8	14	Non-binding preference poll; election of delegates who may be pledged to candidate.	Closed	34.1	55.4
N. J.	March 8	April 17	Not required but may withdraw	36	38	Non-binding preference poll; election of delegates who may be pledged to candidate.	Closed	15.8	46.5
N. Y.	May 1	June 5	Not required	98	96	Election of unpledged district delegates; at-large delegates chosen by party committees.	Closed	No statewide primary	
Ohio	Feb. 8	May 8	Required	58	56	Election of delegates who must be pledged to candidate	Closed	37.3	44.5
Ore.	March 9	May 18	Not required	16	18	Preference poll; election of delegates who may state willingness to be bound by preference poll, may be pledged to candidate, or may do neither.	Closed	63.7	52.2
Pa.	Feb. 20	April 24	Not required	74	70	Preference poll; election of district delegates who may state willingness to be bound by preference poll, at-large delegates chosen by party committees.	Closed	7.2	48.4
S. D.	May 5	June 5	Required	8	14	Election of slate of delegates which may be pledged to candidate.	Closed	38.2	63.1
W. Va.	Feb. 4	May 8	Required	24	16	Non-binding preference poll; election of unpledged delegates.	Closed	41.5	42.4
Wis.	March 2	April 3	Required	28	30	Election of delegates who may be pledged to candidate.	Open	38.6	78.8
Alaska	Feb. 1	April 24	Not required	6	4	Non-binding preference poll; delegates chosen by convention.	Closed	----	----
D. C.	April 1	May 1	Not required	6	6	Election of delegates	Closed	----	----

* Three other states -- Alabama, Arkansas, and Georgia -- permit some form of Presidential primary at the option of the candidate or party. Only the Alabama Democrats made use of this option in 1952.

† An open primary is one in which any voter may participate. A closed primary is limited to voters who have established membership or connection with the particular party in whose primary they wish to vote.

‡ The 1952 primary participation percentage score was computed by dividing the number of persons who voted in each party's primary by the number who voted for the same party's Presidential candidate in the general election.

In This Section . . .

- Farm Bureau Maps Legislative Program
- Legion Fights Immigration Law Changes
- Labor Unit Urges Science Scholarships

Legislative Report

FARM BUREAU PROGRAM

NAME -- American Farm Bureau Federation.
ADDRESS -- Merchandise Mart, Chicago 54, Ill.
Washington Office: 425 13th St. N.W.

FOUNDED -- 1919.

MEMBERSHIP -- 1,623,222 member families in 48 states and Puerto Rico.

PURPOSE -- "To provide a means whereby farmers can work together and speak with a united voice on problems which affect them either as farmers or as citizens... through an independent, non-governmental organization of farmers, by farmers, and for farmers."

OFFICERS -- President, Charles B. Shuman, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary-Treasurer, Roger Fleming who is also Washington office director.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVES -- Charles B. Shuman, Roger Fleming, Frank K. Woolley, Hugh F. Hall, George Dietz, John C. Lynn, Matt Triggs, R. Harvey Dasturp and Herbert Harris.

REPORTED SPENDING -- First quarter, 1955: \$26,742; second quarter, 1955: \$29,643; third quarter, 1955: \$30,172.

PUBLICATIONS -- The Nation's Agriculture, monthly magazine, and AFBF Newsletter, weekly bulletin.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM -- The program formulated at its 37th annual meeting Dec. 11-15 in Chicago and announced Jan. 10 urged:

Continuing variable price supports.

Adopting a soil bank plan to stockpile "fertility in the soil for use in emergencies."

Expanding international trade on a "mutually advantageous basis."

Continuing foreign military aid to "assist our allies to build up their own defense resources rather than to supply military goods produced in the U.S."

Continuing financial support of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and a review of the UN charter.

Operating the nation's land resources privately.

Developing water projects through maximum participation of individuals, local agencies and local governments.

Balancing the budget and giving debt reduction priority over tax reduction.

Giving persons the right to work regardless of membership or lack of membership "in any organization."

Opposing any liberalization of benefits which would require an increase in Social Security taxes.

Maintaining the control, administration and financing of the public school system with the "smallest unit of government capable of satisfactory performance."

Leaving production, transmission and distribution of power primarily to "private enterprise, either cooperative or noncooperative."

Approving programs to provide electrification for rural areas and continued appropriations for these programs "until adequate service is provided to all areas that qualify."

Delegating "primary responsibility for financing and construction of highways," to state governments.

Pressure Points

LEGION MOBILIZES

The American Legion Jan. 9 issued "a call to action" to its 2,789,056 members to fight "the campaign to destroy the Immigration and Nationality Act." The group said "you may be certain that every Communist-front and leftist organization in the country will be part of the feverish drive to destroy this law" and urged individual members, legion posts and auxiliary units "to send telegrams and letters to the members of the Senate and House Judiciary Committees" to preserve the act.

Included with the call, as a guide to its members, were:

- An analysis of the proposed amendments.
- Legion testimony before the Senate Judiciary Immigration and Naturalization Subcommittee.
- An article, "The Truth About the Immigration Act," by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), co-author of the bill with the late Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev. 1933-54).
- A list of members of the Senate and House Judiciary Committees.

The Legion said "early action on this request is necessary to forestall Congressional opinion in favor of weakening...or...repeal of our present protective immigration policies."

OCAW ATOM PLAN

The Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, AFL-CIO, Jan. 9 urged "government-sponsored scholarships in the sciences" as a key feature in its 10-point plan for atoms for peace. Its plan was submitted to Chairman Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy by OCAW President O.A. Knight. The Plan goes a long way "to take atoms for peace out of the stage of sloganeering and into the stage of action," said Knight.

TRADE VIEWS HAILED

The Committee for a National Trade Policy Jan. 5 said "the President's State of the Union Message is most gratifying in its emphasis on the importance of moving ahead on a foreign trade policy." The group urged Congress to support the President's request for active participation in the Organization for Trade Cooperation.

Political Briefs

NEW HAMPSHIRE PRIMARY

Republicans -- Judge William W. Treat, New Hampshire GOP chairman, Jan. 7 said President Eisenhower's name would be entered in the state's March 13 Presidential primary. Under New Hampshire law, a candidate whose name is submitted for ballot listing is notified immediately and given 10 days to withdraw. If he does not, his name appears on the ballot. The filing deadline is Feb. 1.

Sylvio C. Martin, a backer of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio 1939-53) in 1952, Jan. 9 said he and "possibly others" would file as GOP delegates favorable to Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) in the New Hampshire primary.

Democrats -- Adlai E. Stevenson Jan. 9 asked his name be withdrawn from New Hampshire's Presidential primary March 13. Stevenson said he would enter Minnesota's March 20 primary. But Dr. Herbert W. Hill of Dartmouth College, head of the Stevenson supporters, said a slate of convention delegates "favorable" to Stevenson would be entered in the primary.

COLE ON EISENHOWER

Rep. W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) Jan. 9 said "it is not in the best interest of the country" for President Eisenhower to seek re-election. Cole said if the President "were in full and sound health I would urge him to run. But I believe he should not, and will not again become a candidate for public office." Cole supported the President on 71 percent of the 1955 roll-call votes, opposed on 15 percent. He had a CQ Party Unity score of 74 percent.

State Roundup

CALIFORNIA -- Adlai E. Stevenson Jan. 4 said Atty. Gen. Edmund G. Brown of California had "generously agreed" to serve as chairman of Stevenson's primary election campaign in the state.

CONNECTICUT -- Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D) said Jan. 7 he would support Stevenson for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

FLORIDA -- Leonard C. Carter, Lakeland attorney, Jan. 5 announced he would seek the Democratic nomination from the Seventh Congressional District.

ILLINOIS -- Gov. William G. Stratton (R) Jan. 7 said he would seek re-election.... The Illinois Democratic organization Jan. 10 endorsed State Rep. Richard Stengel, 41-year-old Rock Island attorney, for Senator and Cook

County Treasurer Herbert C. Paschen for governor. Former Democratic National Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell, who announced his candidacy for governor Nov. 26, withdrew after Paschen was picked.

IOWA -- Lawrence E. Plummer, Northwood attorney, Jan. 4 he would be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor.

MAINE -- James V. Day Jan. 5 resigned as national vice commander of the American Legion to seek the Republican nomination in the First Congressional District. Neil Bishop Jan. 7 said he would seek the GOP nomination in the Second Congressional District.

MARYLAND -- Rep. DeWitt S. Hyde (R) Jan. 5 said he would seek re-election for a third term in the Sixth Congressional District. In 1955, Hyde supported President Eisenhower on 76 percent of the roll-call votes, opposed him on 24 percent. His CQ Party Unity score was 81 percent.... J. Graham Walker, Montgomery County commissioner, said he would seek the Democratic nomination in the same district.... Rep. James S. Devereux (R) said Jan. 5 he would seek re-election to a fourth term in the Second Congressional District. He supported the President on 76 percent of the roll-call votes in 1955, opposed him on 22 percent. His CQ Party Unity score was 87 percent.

MINNESOTA -- Hjalmar Petersen, one-time Farmer-Labor governor, Jan. 4 said he would serve as campaign manager for Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) in the Presidential primary.

NEW YORK -- Thomas K. Finletter, former Air Force Secretary, and Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, former Assistant Defense Secretary, Jan. 9 said they would be co-chairmen of a "Stevenson for President" committee in New York.

OHIO -- Rep. John E. Henderson (R) Jan. 5 said he would seek a second term. He supported the President on 46 percent of the roll-call votes in 1955, opposed him on 46 percent. His CQ Party Unity score was 87 percent Wayne E. Davis, Willoughby attorney, Jan. 5 said he would seek the Republican nomination for Congress in the 11th District.

TENNESSEE -- Buford Ellington, Tennessee agricultural commissioner, said in Washington Jan. 6 the Democratic state organization in Tennessee would support Gov. Frank Clement as the favorite-son candidate at the party's Presidential nominating convention.

VIRGINIA -- Voters Jan. 9 agreed to the calling of a constitutional convention to authorize spending of state money for private non-sectarian school tuition grants. The grants would be available to pupils whose parents declined to send them to integrated schools. The vote in 1,747 of 1,860 precincts: for the convention, 299,735; against 143,098.

GOP POLICY UNIT EXPANDS

Chairman Styles Bridges (R N.H.) of the Senate Republican Policy Committee Jan. 10 said all 46 Republican Senators would be invited to attend future sessions of the Committee for the first time in 20 years.

Bridges said the invitation was a method to "get more unity and harmony" among GOP Senators. In the past, he said, there were complaints from Senators who claimed they were "not informed" on requests of President Eisenhower and the Administration. Bridges said Democratic Senators had held no such general discussions during the 84th Congress, and "relatively few" in recent years. Only Committee members, said Bridges, would vote on policy.

When the party controls the branch of Congress, the policy committee normally determines what legislation would be taken up and sometimes determines Administration and party policy on legislation.

FOREIGN POLICY

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles Jan. 7 briefed Senators on world conditions. Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) said a day-to-day assessment of American foreign policy was needed so the United States could promptly counter Russian moves.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) said the briefing was "overly optimistic." Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) said the report was an "informative, comprehensive review."

Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.) said he did not think the world was "quite as tense as it was a year ago." Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) Jan. 9 said that since President Eisenhower's heart attack the U.S. had not shown "a very positive attitude" in the face of Russia's tactics. Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) Jan. 9 said Congress "may have to rewrite" the Administration's foreign policy program.

GREAT PLAINS PROGRAM

President Eisenhower Jan. 11 transmitted to Congress an Agriculture Department program he said was designed to relieve "widespread suffering and heavy economic losses" by farmers in the Great Plains region. (Weekly Report, p. 35)

The President said: "The Great Plains region, a vast agricultural empire peopled by 17 million of our citizens, is an area of severe climactic variations which periodically produce widespread suffering and heavy economic losses. In this region farm families have a continuous struggle to protect their best cultivated and grazing lands against soil erosion during seasons of high winds and frequent periods of extremely dry weather."

The Agriculture Department's legislative requests transmitted by the President included authority to "authorize the formulation and announcement of conservation programs covering an extensive period" and to "promote additional relaxation in planting requirements to maintain 'basic acreage' for wheat allotments."

Eisenhower Meets Press

President Eisenhower Jan. 8 told his 76th news conference "my mind at this moment is not fixed" about seeking re-election to a second term. The news conference, at Key West, Fla., was the President's first since Aug. 4 and his heart attack Sept. 24. He said the Presidency was "probably the most taxing job as far as tiring of the mind and spirit" he had encountered.

He said "a sense of duty" would figure in his consideration of the "factors which I would be ready to talk about publicly at a particular time. And I have them all marshaled in the proper order in my mind." He declined to say when he would announce his plans, added: "I will do it as soon as I feel the whole thing is completely clarified."

COLD WAR

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles Jan. 11 released a statement signed by the United States delegation to the United Nations calling for the U.S. to "wake up" to the economic and social contest with Russia in which defeat would be "disastrous." Dulles said he had shown the statement to President Eisenhower, and the President concurred with it.

In the statement, the delegation said the U.S. could succeed in the cold war "not by outbidding Communism in sheer amounts of economic aid, but by making newly independent and newly articulate nations feel that they can best satisfy their wants by becoming and remaining part of the community of free nations."

"We welcome more emphasis on economic and educational endeavors, for we have a proven experience in these fields."

"We are in a contest in the field of economic development of underdeveloped countries which is bitterly competitive. Defeat in this contest could be as disastrous as defeat in an armaments race."

Executive Briefs

KAMIN ACQUITTED

Leon J. Kamin, 27-year-old former research assistant at Harvard University, Jan. 5 was acquitted of contempt of Congress charges by Federal Judge Bailey Aldrich at Boston, Mass. Kamin refused to answer questions two years ago about Communist affiliations while a witness before the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee. Judge Aldrich ruled the portion of the Subcommittee investigation dealing with Communist infiltration of defense plants was not properly within the power of the Subcommittee. Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), Chairman of the Subcommittee at the time, termed the acquittal "ridiculous."

SHANLEY REAPPOINTED

President Eisenhower Jan. 9 reappointed Bernard Shanley as appointments secretary. Shanley resigned the post Nov. 15.

WIRETAPPING LAW SOUGHT

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. Jan. 9 asked legislation to provide a penalty of a year in prison or \$1,000 fine, or both, for eavesdropping on deliberations of a federal jury. Brownell said there was no legislation to cover the subject.

TREASURY OFFICIAL RESIGNS

Undersecretary of Treasury H. Chapman Rose Jan. 10 resigned, effective Jan. 31, listing "personal responsibilities" as the reason. Rose said he was returning to private law practice.

DEFENSE INFORMATION

Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson and officials of the American Society of Newspaper Editors Jan. 10 agreed to hold periodic discussions on the problems of military and defense information.

HELLS CANYON ORDER

The Federal Power Commission Jan. 4 announced denial of a request it set aside a Nov. 3 order approving revised plans of the Idaho Power Co., Boise, for two of three proposed developments in Hells Canyon on the Snake River between Oregon and Idaho. (1955 Almanac, p. 449)

Congressional Briefs

LEGISLATIVE PRIORITY

Republican Congressional leaders Jan. 10, following a meeting with President Eisenhower, said agreement was reached that the Administration's farm program should have "high priority" in 1956. Senate GOP Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) and House GOP Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.) said the Administration's 10-year program of highway construction also was stressed. Knowland and Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) Jan. 7 agreed consideration of controversial bills could be carried out "without resort to personalities or bitter debate."

DIXON-YATES

A resolution (S J Res 112) was introduced Jan. 9 by three Democratic Senators which would appoint special counsel to defend the government in the \$3,534,778 damage suit brought by the private power group involved in the Dixon-Yates contract. Sponsors were Sens. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.) and Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyo.). (1955 Almanac, p. 533)

SCHOOL AID

Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.) Jan. 4 said enough votes were available to attach anti-segregation measures to proposed federal aid to school legislation (HR 7535). Powell said he would attempt to bar any money to school districts which failed to comply with the Supreme Court decision banning segregated schools.

Rep. Otto E. Passman (D La.) Jan. 7 said any program of federal aid to schools "sooner or later" would mean central control of public education. Rep. Carl Elliott (D Ala.) Jan. 9 said he felt school aid had a "50-50" chance of passage. (1955 Almanac, p. 265)

CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT

Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) Jan. 9 proposed a bill (S 2875) which he said would completely overhaul the Civil Service Retirement Act. Johnston said the measure would be the first complete revision of the Act since 1920.

HAWAII-ALASKA STATEHOOD

Chairman Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Territories Subcommittee Jan. 6 said President Eisenhower should take a definite position on statehood for Alaska legislation (HR 2535). Chairman Clair Engle (D Calif.) of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee said he was "willing to give the (statehood) bills another try if I get definite word the White House wants an Alaska statehood bill and assurance that President Eisenhower will sign it." (1955 Almanac, p. 372)

NOMINATIONS

President Eisenhower announced the following appointments, subject to Senate confirmation:

R. Lockwood Jones of Cordell, Okla., a Republican to the Subversive Activities Control Board; Jan. 9.

William McChesney Martin Jr. of New York City, a Democrat, reappointed to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; Jan. 9.

Robert W. Minor of Columbus, Ohio, a Republican, to the Interstate Commerce Commission; Jan. 9.

Francis A. O'Neill Jr. of New York City, a Republican, reappointed to the National Mediation Board; Jan. 9.

Nominations Boxscore

(84th Congress - Jan. 5, 1955 to Jan. 10, 1956)

Civilian nominations submitted to Congress by President Eisenhower were disposed of as follows:

	Postmasters	Other
Confirmed	1,131	1,680
Withdrawn	12	3
Rejected	3	0
Unconfirmed	344	89
Total Submitted	1,490	1,772

Committee Roundup

In This Section . . . (Jan. 6-12)

- Communism in Press Investigation Adjourns
- Newsprint Shortage Found Threat to Small Papers
- Subcommittee Head Attacks Commerce Secretary
- Support Grows for Aid to Depressed Areas
- Businessmen Hit Defense Purchasing Procedures

PRESS COMMUNISTS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Internal Security Subcommittee.

RECESSED HEARINGS -- On communism in the United States press. (Weekly Report, p. 26)

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 6 -- Dr. Benjamin Fine, New York Times education editor, said he made the "tragic mistake" in 1935 of joining the Communist party for about a year while he was a graduate student at Columbia University.

Nathan Aleskovsky, former Sunday New York Times assistant book review editor, said he was not currently a Communist but refused to say if he ever had been one. He said his refusal was based on the First and Fifth Amendments.

Matilda Landsman, Times linotype operator, invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked whether she had conspired "to infiltrate and attempt to secure control of Typographical Union Local No. 6" in New York.

Jack Shafer, former Times copyreader, invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked if he was a Communist.

Seymour Peck, Times Sunday magazine staffer, said he had been a Communist from 1935 to 1949 but refused to reveal the names of former fellow Communists because it might "unnecessarily damage other persons whose activities...were in no way unlawful or dangerous to our national institutions." He said the Subcommittee's questions were outside its jurisdiction but did not plead the Fifth Amendment.

Robert Shelton, Times copyreader, refused to answer if he was a member of the Communist party on grounds the questions invaded his private rights set forth in the First Amendment.

Alden Whitman, Times copyreader, said he was a Communist until 1948 but refused to name party associates. He did not invoke the Fifth Amendment.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Jan. 6 -- Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.) and Vice Chairman William E. Jenner (R Ind.) said the hearings have "disclosed...a significant effort on the part of the Communists to penetrate leading American newspapers.... We feel confident that the American press will prove fully competent to deal with the problem in its own American way." Eastland said he would pursue the inquiry in other cities but did not say where or when.

Subcommittee member Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) said "I've some misgivings and doubts about calling individuals" whose activities in the Communist party were of a brief duration and went back 15 or 20 years. He said none of the Subcommittee members had been notified who

the witnesses were before they were subpoenaed. "I want to be sure we do not do injustice or cause unnecessary embarrassment or humiliation if (the witness) is completely rehabilitated and has no new information to give this committee."

William A. Price, New York Daily News reporter, and Dan Mahoney, New York Daily Mirror rewrite man, were fired from their jobs. Price refused to answer questions on grounds the Subcommittee had no right to ask them and Mahoney said he was not a Communist at present but pleaded the Fifth Amendment when asked about past associations.

NEWSPRINT SUPPLY

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Finance and Commerce Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On the current newsprint situation.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 10 -- Donald Shook, of the Commerce Department Forest Products Division deputy director, said supplies have reached a "dangerously low point" and experts do not see "how the anticipated deficit after 1958 will be overcome." He said the Department does not plan to ask for newsprint legislation this year.

Shook said the Department's report, to which 25 countries contributed information, showed a "substantial world deficit" -- 145,000 tons -- in newsprint and a United States shortage for "some years to come." He said the average daily in the U.S. would have increased from 40 to 53 pages by 1965 and the average Sunday paper from 134 to 179 pages despite newsprint shortages.

His report predicted total circulation for U.S. dailies would rise from 56,158,000 in 1955 to 66,254,000 in 1965. Sunday circulation in the same period would rise from 46,962,000 to 56,789,000. Total annual newsprint requirements, the report predicted, would rise from 6,175,000 to 7,670,000 tons in ten years.

The 86-page report predicted smaller dailies and weeklies would be particularly "penalized by inadequate supply" of newsprint in the next few years.

Assistant Secretary of Commerce Frederick H. Mueller said the Administration opposed any form of government allocation for newsprint supplies.

Chairman Arthur G. Klein (D N.Y.) said that in an emergency the big newspapers could cut down on their advertising to help assure enough newsprint to go around.

BACKGROUND -- The Subcommittee held a public hearing March 15, 1955, on newsprint and then toured paper mills in the U.S. and Canada to study production capabilities.

EXCISE TAX PROBLEMS

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means, Special Subcommittee.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- On proposed technical changes in the excise tax laws.

BACKGROUND -- The Subcommittee Oct. 4-14, 1955, held hearings on excise taxes and then requested the Treasury Department and the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation to draft a report on desirable changes in the excise tax laws.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 10 -- Dan Throop Smith, special assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, said the Treasury Department opposed changes in tax laws which would involve a loss of revenue "now when a balanced budget is at hand."

A joint House-Senate-Treasury report recommended: a uniform system of exemptions and refunds for manufacturers' excise taxes, stock issuance and transfer taxes levied on actual rather than par value, general revision of luggage taxes, revision of the cabaret tax as applied to private parties, a study to determine what taxes in the communications field should be revised and easing of manufacturers' taxes for cooperative advertising campaigns with their distributors.

Jan. 11 -- Smith said the Treasury Department would oppose any move to give parochial schools the same excise tax exemption granted to public schools because it would prompt similar demands from other groups. Chairman Aime J. Forand (D R.I.) said he thought comparatively little revenue would be lost if the exemption were extended to parochial schools.

DEPRESSED AREAS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Labor Subcommittee.

RECESSED HEARINGS -- On legislation to assist areas experiencing a high rate of unemployment. (Weekly Report, p. 26)

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 6 -- Sen. William A. Purtell (R Conn.) said if a federal program were set up in Illinois it would cost in taxes "more than your state will get out of it."

Sens. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) endorsed S 2663, a bill providing federal grants and loans to aid depressed areas.

Jan. 9 -- Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) said only "state and community industrial development programs, with such federal assistance as may be necessary" could alleviate the situation. Any federal program, he said, should be designed "to create new job opportunities."

Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) said that loans and grants for construction of public facilities should carry a non-segregation provision.

SECURITY PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service Employee Security Program Subcommittee.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On federal employees security program.

Jan. 10 -- Chairman Philip Young of the Civil Service Commission said the Eisenhower Administration hired 41.2 percent of the federal employees listed as security risks who later were fired or resigned. He said out of the 3,746 security risk cases, 1,542 employees were hired after Jan. 20, 1953, when President Eisenhower took office. Young said a federal employee fired as a security risk may be rehired by another agency for a job that does not involve sensitive work and still be counted as a security risk. The total figure shows the "number of personnel actions" taken by the government, he said.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Jan. 11 -- Subcommittee Chairman Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) said the Eisenhower Administration never offered evidence that it found a single Communist on the government payroll when it came to power.

COMMITTEE CALENDAR

SENATE

Jan 17 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- Radio and television industry.

19 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- Automobile Marketing Practices Subcommittee.

HOUSE

Jan 16 Judiciary, Antitrust Subcommittee -- On bills tightening controls over mergers.

SMALL BUSINESS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Small Business.

ACTION -- Jan. 12 filed its annual report (S Rept 1368). Major conclusions:

"Small business has failed to share on a relatively equal basis with big business in the present boom period." Between the first halves of 1952 and 1955, earnings of small concerns (assets under \$250,000) dropped 27.4 percent while those of large companies (assets over \$100 million) rose 58.5 percent.

Government agencies must enforce antitrust laws more vigorously.

Congress should pass S 2075, which would require prior notification to the Attorney General and Federal Trade Commission of any merger involving a business with assets of \$1 million, and would bring bank mergers involving asset transfers under the Clayton Act.

CAA INQUIRY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Aviation Subcommittee.

RECESSED HEARINGS -- On the resignation of Civil Aeronautics Administrator Frederick B. Lee and a proposed bill to make the Civil Aeronautics Administration an independent agency. (Weekly Report, p. 27)

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 6 -- Chairman A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) said the Commerce Department is giving Senate investigators "a runaround" by refusing to provide the subcommittee with a copy of a management study of CAA made under Department orders. He said Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks was trying to cover up a blunder in hiring the Chicago consulting firm of Cresap, McCormick, and Paget by "wrapping a phony cloak of secrecy" around the report.

Jan. 9 -- Carlton Hayward, Commerce Department personnel director, said "I have never sought political clearance in career service."

Jan. 10 -- Monroney said that the position of deputy administrator of CAA was "not needed, not asked for, not wanted and not used." Hayward said the job was requested by Weeks and was cleared with the Civil Service Commission.

Lee said his advocacy of a plan to improve the nation's airways system at the cost of \$250 million got him into hot water with "the top echelon" in the department as it conflicted with orders from Weeks to hold down on money requests. Lee said he submitted a budget of \$25 million for fiscal year 1957 and the department cut his figure to \$18½ million.

Jan. 12 -- Monroney said the Commerce Department has stated it will forward the management study report for subcommittee study. He said it should be "exposed to the light of day so the aviation industry and the public ...can learn about it," despite the department's request to keep it private.

A.B. McMullen, executive secretary of the National Association of State Aviation Officials, said that aviation now "is of sufficient importance to justify cabinet or equivalent status in the Executive Branch of our government."

MILITARY PROCUREMENT

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On proposed legislation to have armed forces award at least 50 percent of military contracts through competitive bidding (HR 7995).

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 9 -- Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga) said at the start of the hearings HR 7995 would end the blanket authority for the military to negotiate contracts under the 1950 Korean war emergency proclamation.

Jan. 11 -- Asst. Army Secretary F.H. Higgins said the Army gets the benefit of competition between suppliers even when it purchases without formally advertised bids.

Deputy Asst. Defense Secretary Robert C. Lanphier Jr. said the use of blanket authority has been confined, effective Jan. 1, to purchases allocated to help labor surplus and disaster areas or small business, buying of non-perishable subsistence items, contracts not over \$100,000 for scientific research and development and "specific procurement programs designated by the secretary of a military establishment."

Jan. 12 -- Vinson said there was not a "scintilla of evidence of any collusion, five percenters or the like" but testimony indicated the services had dodged requirements.

AL SARENA MINES

COMMITTEE -- Interior and Insular Affairs, Legislative Oversight Subcommittee and the House Government Operations, Public Works and Resources Subcommittee sitting together.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On whether Al Sarena Mines Inc. of Mobile, Ala., conspired with government officials to obtain public timber rights in Rogue River National Forest, Ore., under the guise of mining the land.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 10 -- Commissioner A.J. Walsh of the General Services Administration's Emergency Procurement Service said in a letter that the firm which tested mineral content of the land for Al Sarena, A.W. Williams Inspection Co. of Mobile, had made "many" inaccurate assay reports in the past for the government.

M.E. Volin, former Bureau of Mines official, said he told R.N. Appling Jr., a Bureau of Mines engineer at Grants Pass, Ore., to store ore samples for the government from the forest so the samples could be double-checked.

Jan. 11 -- Appling said he helped throw the government samples in the Rogue River without testing them. Volin said Under Secretary of Interior Clarence A. Davis had told him to send the company's ore samples to a laboratory "mutually acceptable" to Al Sarena for testing.

CQ Special Report

RESERVES TESTIMONY

The Reserve Forces Act, passed by Congress in 1955 after months of controversy, stood its first formal inspection Jan. 5 and 6 by House Armed Services Subcommittee No. 1. A special report on what the military said about the Act designed to build up the nation's reserve forces:

BACKGROUND

President Eisenhower Aug. 9, 1955, signed the Act (HR 7000) into Public Law 305. It was designed to give the United States a 2.9 million man Ready Reserve by 1960.

The key provision authorized the Armed Services to enlist 250,000 youths a year between 17 and 18½ years old for six months active duty to be followed by 7½ years part time training in Ready Reserve units near their homes.

TESTIMONY

Defense Department

• Assistant Secretary Carter L. Burgess Jan. 5 -- The six-month program has failed because the draft takes too few persons to prod enlistments for even six months active duty; "disinterest" -- a poll ordered by the Department showed only one in 10 men were interested in the six-month program;

The Act could be improved by equalizing pay for Ready Reservists and National Guardsmen; guardsmen get \$78 a month, reservists, \$50.

Immediate revisions will not be sought by the Defense Department; it will "get busy with what we have...to make our reserve program, in fact, a keystone of our defense structure;" by July, 1956, the Department will know if revisions are mandatory.

Men on active duty will not be released to reserves in the near future.

Selective Service

• Gen. Lewis Hershey, director, Jan. 5 -- Low draft calls do cut down on volunteers; low calls will continue with 6,000 men to be drafted in January and in February from a manpower pool of 1,650,000.

Army

• Assistant Secretary Hugh Milton Jan. 5 -- Only 3,979 youths signed up for Army's six-month program between Aug. 19 and Dec. 30, 1955, out of a fiscal 1956 quota of 90,000, or 7,333 youths a month.

Another obstacle to recruiting is attractive jobs available to youths.

Program could be evaluated accurately by April and the Army will go to Congress before adjournment "if we see the danger signals" of the program failing altogether.

• Maj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, National Guard Bureau Chief, Jan. 5 -- National Guard recruiting is on schedule; 3,144 youths signed up for eight weeks active duty and 1,099 for six months active duty between Aug. 19 and Dec. 30, 1955.

Navy

• Assistant Secretary Albert Pratt Jan. 5 -- The Navy needs 10,000 draftees in fiscal 1956 because of the large number of expiring enlistments. Bonuses for reenlistments have helped "tremendously."

• Rear Adm. W.K. Romoser, assistant chief for Naval Reserve in the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Jan. 5 said -- The Navy has "every expectation" of reaching the goal; expects to reach Ready Reserve strength of 623,000 by 1959.

Marines

• Brig. Gen. William W. Stickney, USMCR, Marine Corps Reserve director, Jan. 5 -- Few have enlisted in six-month program; as of Dec. 20, 1955, only 786 out of a quota of 2,294 persons had enlisted; annual quota is 5,500.

Main reasons youths gave for not joining six-month program was the eight-year total obligation; lack of understanding of the program; fear of getting inducted if they missed too many drills.

"Believe" 1960 Ready Reserve goal will be reached, 254,839 officers and men. "Most urgent need" is publicity of reserve program. Marine Corps is surveying employers to see how they feel about employees being absent for reserve training; report due in March.

Air Force

• Assistant Secretary David S. Smith Jan. 6 -- Air Force reserve program is going very well; 100 percent of those in Ready Reserve are veterans. There is no intention of using six-month program. Strategic Air Command faces "serious situation" because industry is wooing away highly skilled men; higher pay for them would help.

• Maj. Gen. Winston P. Wilson, chief of the Air Force Division of the National Guard Bureau, Jan. 6 -- Reenlistment rate in the Air National Guard is highest ever, 82.5 percent.

Coast Guard

• Rear Adm. William W. Kenner, Office of Personnel, Jan. 6 -- Coast Guard has not implemented six-month program because it did not have enough money for training and extra facilities, will start it July 1, 1956. Active duty men will not be transferred to Ready Reserve; it would not be "practical."

Original recruiting goals were "overly ambitious;" at first planned to enlist 3,000 youths a year in six-month program; presently plan on getting 1,000 men for program the first year. Ready Reserve goal for 1960 will not be reached; Coast Guard aiming for 39,000 in the Ready Reserve by 1963; put goal back to allow a "more orderly buildup;" expect to have 25,000 in Ready Reserve by 1960.

It will cost \$12 million to reach 1963 goal; would cost more to reach it by 1960. Sea duty will be offered in six-month program; only service to offer that inducement.

OUTLOOK

Subcommittee Chairman Overton Brooks (D La.) Jan. 5 said he would press to equalize the pay of Ready Reservists and National Guardsmen.

If enlistments continued to lag, President Eisenhower could lead a campaign to get authority to draft men into the Ready Reserve. Mr. Eisenhower asked for that authority in the current Act.

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Floor Action

RUSSIAN RIVER

The House Jan. 12 passed, by voice vote without opposition, a bill (HR 7930) to authorize an additional \$1,165,000 for the Russian River project in California.

BACKGROUND -- The bill was reported (H Rept 1634) by the House Public Works Committee Jan. 9 (Weekly Report, p. 27).

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 7930: Raised to \$12,687,000 (from \$11,522,000) the authorization for construction of the first stage of the project.

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Capitol Quotes

SOUTH DAKOTA PIG -- "To dramatize the surplus of pigs and to suggest that roast young pig is 'a tasty dish' I had a young pig from South Dakota roasted whole and served to Senators.... The chef at the Senate restaurant 'did it up brown' with raisin dressing, an apple in the mouth and apple sauce on the side. Vice President (Richard M.) Nixon joined other Senators in saying South Dakota pig was excellent and all expressed the hope that America would soon eat its way out of the present huge stocks that have depressed prices." -- Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) Jan. 9 newsletter.

MARKETING COSTS -- "Republican propagandists have been attempting to turn farmers against city workers to divert attention from their own failure to halt falling farm income.... It is time Secretary (of Agriculture Ezra Taft) Benson quit trying to fool the people into thinking labor costs are responsible for keeping prices high to consumers while they are at depression levels to farmers, when corporations handling food products are reporting the biggest profits in their history.... The truth is that collapsing farm prices and income, not rising costs, have created the unfair cost-price squeeze on agriculture." -- Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) Jan. 3 release.

WATER CRISIS -- "It is becoming a reasonably well-known fact that the United States is fast approaching a condition of widespread water crisis.... With the proper incentives...farmers and ranchers could be encouraged to build farm ponds and manage drainage areas in such a way as to cut down the needless waste and store enormous quantities of water in thousands of impoundments all over the countryside.... Next to the oceans...our farm and ranch lands provide the greatest water reservoir in the world." -- Rep. Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio) Jan. 9 release.

SECURITY -- "There is an old saying among security people that there is little difference between a knave and a fool where secrets are involved. If this is true, then I would submit...that there are people better equipped than the security officer to decide who are the fools, the irresponsibles and other potential 'risks'.... In return for a never-never land of so-called security, we have paid a heavy price, not only in the expenditure of money, but in the erosion of basic freedoms." -- Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) Jan. 5 release.

In This Appendix . . . (Jan. 3-5)

Bills Acted On PAGE 1

1. Public Laws
2. Sent to President
3. Senate Bills and Resolutions
4. House Bills and Resolutions

Bills Introduced PAGE 1

1. Agriculture
2. Appropriations
3. Education and Welfare
4. Foreign Policy
5. Labor
6. Military and Veterans
7. Miscellaneous and Administrative
8. Taxes and Economic Policy

Bills Acted On

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or H R) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

Bills Introduced (APPENDIX CONTINUED)

CQ's eight subject categories and their sub-divisions:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AGRICULTURE 2. APPROPRIATIONS 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing & Schools Safety & Health Social Security Welfare 4. FOREIGN POLICY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative Policy Immigration & Naturalization International Relations 5. LABOR 6. MILITARY & VETERANS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defense Policy Veterans | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. MISCL. & ADMINISTRATIVE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil Service Commemorative Congress Constitution, Civil Rights Crimes, Courts, Prisons District of Columbia Indian & Territorial Affairs Land and Land Transfers Post Office Presidential Policy 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business & Banking Commerce & Communications Natural Resources Public Works & Reclamation Taxes & Tariffs |
|--|---|

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, sponsor's name, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

CQ's Summary Of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an A.

1. Public Laws

NONE

2. Sent to President

NONE

3. Senate Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 2626. Increase rates of compensation of heads and assistant heads of executive departments and independent agencies. JOHNSTON (D.S.C.), CARLSON (R Kan.), Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported July 29, 1955, amended. Senate recommitted Jan. 5, 1956.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

NONE

4. House Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 7610. Adjust rates of compensation of heads of executive departments and of certain other officials of federal government. MURRAY (D Tenn.), House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 27. House passed under suspension of rules July 30, 1955. Senate recommitted to Post Office and Civil Service Jan. 5, 1956.

H Con Res 199. Express best wishes of Congress to all participating in celebration of 250th anniversary of birth of Benjamin Franklin. McCORMACK (D Mass.), House adopted Jan. 5.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

NONE

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 84th Congress from Jan. 5, 1955, through Jan. 5, 1956.

	Senate	House
Bills	2,862	6,178
Joint Resolutions	111	461
Concurrent Resolutions	62	201
Simple Resolutions	159	358
TOTAL	3,194	9,198

This week's listing includes:

Bills	S 2760 to S 2862 H R 7870 to H R 8178
Resolutions	S J Res 105 to S J Res 111 S Con Res 59 to S Con Res 62 S Res 150 to S Res 159 H J Res 458 to H J Res 461 H Con Res 199 to H Con Res 201 H Res 353 to H Res 356

1. Agriculture

S 2764 -- CASE (R S.D.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend wheat marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended -- Agriculture.

S 2776 -- THYE (R Minn.), Mundt (R S.D.) -- 1/5/56 -- Preserve the family farm -- Agriculture.

S 2787 -- SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend section 344 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, re cotton-acreage allotments -- Agriculture.

S 2799 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.), Clements (D Ky.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Eastland (D Miss.) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide for liquidation of Commodity Credit Corporation's surplus stocks of agricultural commodities -- Agriculture.

S 2819 -- BEALL (R Md.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend Agriculture Act of 1949 and act of June 28, 1937 to authorize disposal of surplus farm commodities, and products thereof, to federal, state and local penal and correctional institutions -- Agriculture.

S 2852 -- CAPEHART (R Ind.), Mundt (R S.D.), Thye (R Minn.), Young (R N.D.), Butler (R Md.), Welker (R Idaho), George (D Ga.), Case (R S.D.), Jenner (R Ind.), Barrett (R Wyo.) -- 1/5/56 -- Create International Food Community Board -- Agriculture.

S J Res 109 -- GORE (D Tenn.), Ervin (D N.C.) -- 1/5/56 -- Make provision re burley tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas -- Agriculture.

S J Res 111 -- CLEMENTS (D Ky.), Barkley (D Ky.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to S J Res 109.

HR 7878 -- BROWN (D Ga.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to increase acreage allotments for 1956 crop of cotton -- Agriculture.

HR 7920 -- KING (R Pa.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Commodity Exchange Act to prohibit trading in onion futures in commodity exchanges -- Agriculture.

HR 7926 -- LeCOMPTE (R Iowa) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide certain payments be made to hog producers which will insure they will receive up to \$18 per hundredweight for certain hogs -- Agriculture.

HR 8103 -- BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 1/5/56 -- Maintain the 1955 burley tobacco allotment quota -- Agriculture.

HR 8105 -- LENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 1/5/56 -- Remove wheat for seeding purposes which has been treated with poisonous substances from "unfit for human consumption" category for the purposes of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 -- Agriculture.

HR 8128 -- GROSS (R Iowa) -- 1/5/56 -- Regulate interstate and foreign commerce in agricultural products to prevent unfair competition, to provide for orderly marketing of such products, to promote general welfare by assuring abundant and permanent supply of such products by securing to producers a minimum price of not less than cost of production -- Agriculture.

HR 8137 -- JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 1/5/56 -- Establish a conservation-acreage reserve, promote conservation improvement of agricultural soil, water and related resources, stabilize farmers' income, adjust total agricultural production to consumer and export needs, and maintain abundant and even flow of farm commodities in interstate commerce -- Agriculture.

HR 8151 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 8137.

HR 8156 -- POLK (D Ohio) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 8137.

HR 8158 -- REECE (R Tenn.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 8103.

HR 8172 -- THOMPSON (D La.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to provide each state with a 1956 acreage allotment of not less than 85 percent of its 1955 allotment -- Agriculture.

H J Res 440 -- CHELF (D Ky.) -- 1/3/56 -- Make provision re burley tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas -- Agriculture.

H J Res 446 -- NATCHER (D Ky.) -- 1/3/56 -- Similar to H J Res 440.

H J Res 449 -- PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 1/3/56 -- Similar to H J Res 440.

H J Res 455 -- WATTS (D Ky.) -- 1/3/56 -- Similar to H J Res 440.

H J Res 458 -- BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to H J Res 440.

2. Appropriations

HR 7915 -- JOHNSON (R Calif.) -- 1/3/56 -- Appropriate \$300,000 for advance planning of new Hogan Dam on Calaveras River in California -- Appropriations.

HR 7942 -- PATTERSON (R Conn.) -- 1/3/56 -- Appropriate \$350,000 for advance planning and initiation of construction of Thomaston Dam and Reservoir on Naugatuck River, Conn. -- Appropriations.

HR 7950 -- PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/3/56 -- Appropriate funds for preliminary planning and for construction of necessary flood-control measures in Massachusetts -- Appropriations.

HR 7975 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/3/56 -- Make appropriation for survey of historic sites, buildings and objects owned by federal government -- Appropriations.

HR 7976 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/3/56 -- Make appropriation for survey of historic and archeologic sites, buildings, and objects -- Appropriations.

HR 8136 -- KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 1/5/56 -- Make appropriation to enable D.C. Auditorium Commission to formulate plans for construction of civic auditorium in D.C. -- Appropriations.

HR 8145 -- LANE (D Mass.) -- 1/5/56 -- Appropriate funds for flood control and navigation projects in New England, preliminary examinations, surveys and studies in New England, and eastern seaboard of U.S. -- Appropriations.

HR 8146 -- LANE (D Mass.) -- 1/5/56 -- Appropriate funds for certain authorized flood-control projects in Massachusetts -- Appropriations.

HR 8170 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 8136.

H J Res 437 -- FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide funds for certain flood-control projects in the New England area and in Pennsylvania -- Appropriations.

H J Res 450 -- PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/3/56 -- Make additional appropriations for disaster relief for fiscal year 1956 -- Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

S 2762 -- PAYNE (R Maine), Capehart (R Ind.), Ives (R N.Y.), Bush (R Conn.), Purtell (R Conn.), Beall (R Md.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend U.S. Housing Act of 1937, as amended, to authorize assistance in provision of housing for elderly families -- Banking and Currency.

S 2790 -- SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Douglas (D Ill.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Morse (D Ore.), Monroney (D Okla.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to S 2762.

S 2854 -- BUSH (R Conn.), Smith (R Maine), Cotton (R N.H.), Purtell (R Conn.), Martin (R Pa.), Beall (R Md.), Ives (R N.Y.), Smith (R N.J.), Duff (R Pa.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend National Housing Act, as amended -- Banking and Currency.

S 2855 -- BUSH (R Conn.), Purtell (R Conn.), Smith (R Maine), Martin (R Pa.), Beall (R Md.), Ives (R N.Y.), Smith (R N.J.), Duff (R Pa.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide authority to stockpile temporary housing for disaster relief -- Banking and Currency.

S 2859 -- BUSH (R Conn.), Smith (R Maine), Cotton (R N.H.), Purtell (R Conn.), Martin (R Pa.), Beall (R Md.), Ives (R N.Y.), Smith (R N.J.), Duff (R Pa.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide rent-free accommodations in certain federally aided housing for needy victims of major disasters -- Banking and Currency.

HR 7881 -- DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend certain provisions of law relating to housing to require builders' certifications of cost in certain cases, provide for construction of additional public housing, to provide that preference shall be given to certain elderly families in case of low-rent public housing -- Banking and Currency.

HR 7904 -- GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to provide that revenues under provisions of such act shall be used as grants-in-aid of primary, secondary, and higher education -- Judiciary.

HR 8116 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend National Housing Act, as amended re increase in amounts -- Banking and Currency.

HR 8120 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide rent-free accommodations in certain federally aided housing for needy victims of major disasters -- Banking and Currency.

HR 8122 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide authority to stockpile temporary housing for disaster relief -- Banking and Currency.

SAFETY AND HEALTH

HR 7951 -- PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/3/56 -- Create Federal Disaster Research Commission to offer adequate protection for nation against hurricanes, floods, tornadoes, and other meteorological disasters through an accelerated program of research and development -- Commerce.

H Res 349 -- FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 1/3/56 -- Create select committee to conduct an investigation and study looking toward exercise of federal authority to promote street and highway traffic safety -- Rules.

H Res 351 -- KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 1/3/56 -- Create select committee to conduct investigation and study of hurricane and flood control and warning problems -- Rules.

SOCIAL SECURITY

S 2809 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/5/56 -- Alter certain bases for disability pension awards -- Finance.

HR 7875 -- BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for payment of child's insurance benefits to certain individuals who are over age of 18 but who are incapable of self-support by reason of physical or mental disability -- Ways and Means.

HR 7894 -- FINO (R N.Y.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to prevent payments of benefits thereunder to individuals who have been convicted of espionage or subversive activities -- Ways and Means.

HR 7909 -- HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide wife or widow of insured individual shall be deemed to have been living with him, at time required for entitlement to benefits if at such time they were separated without fault on her part -- Ways and Means.

HR 7911 -- HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Social Security Act to provide that aid to dependent children may be furnished certain disabled children between 16 and 18 years of age even though they are not regularly attending school -- Ways and Means.

HR 7981 -- VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Social Security Act to provide direct federal pension of at least \$100 per month to all American citizens who have been citizens 10 years or over, to be prorated according to cost of living as on January 3, 1953 -- Ways and Means.

HR 7982 -- VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended, to eliminate certain deductions from a spouse's annuity -- Commerce.

- HR 7983 -- VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide a 25-percent increase in widows' annuities -- Commerce.
- HR 7984 -- VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide for a 25-percent increase in annuities and pensions payable to railroad employees and their survivors -- Commerce.
- HR 7985 -- VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide a 20-percent increase in widows' annuities -- Commerce.
- HR 7986 -- VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide for a 20-percent increase in annuities and pensions payable to railroad employees and their survivors -- Commerce.
- HR 7987 -- VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide a 15-percent increase in widows' annuities -- Commerce.
- HR 7988 -- VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide for a 15-percent increase in annuities and pensions payable to railroad employees and their survivors -- Commerce.
- HR 7989 -- VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide 10-percent increase in widows' annuities -- Commerce.
- HR 7990 -- VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide for 10-percent increase in annuities and pensions payable to railroad employees and their survivors -- Commerce.
- HR 8143 -- KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/5/56 -- Extend coverage under federal old-age and survivors insurance system, as self-employed individuals, to certain individuals who are employees of foreign governments and international organizations -- Ways and Means.

WELFARE

- HR 7946 -- PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide for relief of sufferers of casualty losses -- Ways and Means.

4. Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

- HR 7972 -- TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend the Japanese-American Evacuation Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to expedite the final determination of the claims -- Judiciary.
- HR 8167 -- SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7972.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- HR 7925 -- LANHAM (D Ga.) -- 1/3/56 -- Regulate foreign commerce of U.S. by establishing import quotas under specified conditions -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8099 -- BAILEY (D W. Va.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7925.
- HR 8100 -- DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize loan of two submarines to Government of Brazil -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8101 -- DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to give 25 World War II paintings to Government of New Zealand -- Armed Services.
- HR 8131 -- HAYS (D Ohio) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7925.
- HR 8176 -- WILSON (R Calif.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7925.
- H J Res 438 -- BECKER (R N.Y.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide revision of Status of Forces Agreement and certain other treaties and international agreements, or withdrawal of U.S. from such treaties and agreements, so foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American Armed Forces personnel stationed within their boundaries -- Foreign Affairs.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

- S 2812 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend section 20 of Refugee Relief Act of 1953 to extend time for issuing of visas under such act -- Judiciary.
- S 2813 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend section 5 (a) of Refugee Relief Act of 1953 to increase number of visas authorized to be issued under such section, and raise age limitation of orphans entitled to such visas -- Judiciary.
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- HR 7999 -- WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend and revise laws relating to immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship -- Judiciary.

5. Labor

- HR 7902 -- GRAY (D Ill.) -- 1/3/56 -- Establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain economically depressed areas -- Labor.
- HR 7903 -- GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended to provide increased benefits in case of disabling injuries -- Labor.

- HR 7928 -- MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Labor Management Relations Act, 1947 re plant protection employees -- Labor.
- HR 7977 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/3/56 -- Establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain economically depressed areas -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8114 -- DENTON (D Ind.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7977.
- HR 8154 -- PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7977.
- HR 8175 -- WIER (D Minn.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7903.

6. Military and Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

- S 2848 -- JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 1/5/56 -- Make provision re order of filling vacancies in armed services housing constructed or acquired under title VIII of National Housing Act -- Banking and Currency.
- S 2765 -- CASE (R S.D.) -- 1/5/56 -- Make amendment made by act of Aug. 9, 1955, to section 233 (d) of Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 effective as of July 16, 1952 -- Labor.
- S 2810 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/5/56 -- Permit certain veterans to obtain nonparticipating term insurance under National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 -- Finance.
- S 2850 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/5/56 -- Increase annual income limitations governing payment of pension to certain veterans and their dependents -- Finance.

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- HR 7918 -- BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide that the U.S. shall pay certain claims for death, personal injury, and property damage for which personnel in armed forces are found to be responsible -- Judiciary.
- HR 7992 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/3/56 -- Enact certain provisions now included in Department of Defense Appropriation Act and Civil Functions Appropriation Act -- Armed Services.
- HR 7993 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/3/56 -- Authorize construction and conversion of certain naval vessels -- Armed Services.
- HR 7994 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide medical care for dependents of members of armed forces of U.S. -- Armed Services.
- HR 7995 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 -- Armed Services.
- HR 8102 -- DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide for disposition of moneys arising from deductions made from carriers on account of loss or damage to military or naval material in transit -- Armed Services.
- HR 8107 -- BROOKS (D La.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended -- Armed Services.
- HR 8148 -- LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 1/5/56 -- Recognize naval service performed in sweeping North Sea of mines in 1919 as service in World War I -- Veterans.

VETERANS

- HR 7886 -- DORN (D S.C.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend part III of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to liberalize basis for, and increase monthly rates of disability pension awards -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 7916 -- KARSTEN (D Mo.) -- 1/3/56 -- Extend time for making application for compensation for unused leave accumulated on September 1, 1946, by members or former members of armed forces -- Armed Services.
- HR 7918 -- KEE (D W. Va.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend act providing for federal aid for state veterans' homes to permit payments to homes not primarily furnishing domiciliary care -- Veterans.
- HR 7954 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 1/3/56 -- Increase education and training allowances under Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 -- Veterans.
- HR 7956 -- RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 1/3/56 -- Direct Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to permit retired officers and enlisted men to use available hospital facilities -- Veterans.
- HR 7966 -- SMITH (D Miss.) -- 1/3/56 -- Extend certain rights, benefits, and privileges granted to veterans of service in armed forces of U.S. to certain citizens of U.S. who served in active military or naval service of any government allied with U.S. during World War II, and to their dependents -- Veterans.
- HR 8098 -- BAILEY (D W. Va.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7918.
- HR 8111 -- CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.) -- 1/5/56 -- Liberalize basis for and increase monthly rates of disability pension awards under Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), part III -- Veterans.
- HR 8123 -- ELLSWORTH (R Ore.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey certain property of U.S. to city of Roseburg, Ore. -- Veterans.
- HR 8126 -- FINO (R N.Y.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7886.
- HR 8127 -- FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7954.
- HR 8155 -- PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 1/5/56 -- Increase monthly rates of pension payable to widows and former widows of deceased veterans of Spanish-American War, including Boxer Rebellion and Philippine Insurrection -- Veterans.

7. Miscellaneous - Administrative

CIVIL SERVICE

- HR 7919 -- KILDAY (D Texas) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend section 3 (a) of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 -- Civil Service.
 HR 7933 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/56 -- Repeal Public Law 769 of 83rd Congress, entitled "To prohibit payment of annuities to officers and employees of U.S. convicted of certain offenses" -- Civil Service.
 HR 8002 -- ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide more equitable system for settlement of disputes arising from personnel actions in classified civil service, and of grievance and complaints of all government personnel -- Civil Service.
 HR 8144 -- KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend section 3A of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to reduce from 6 years to 5 years service requirement for entitlement to annuity thereunder -- Civil Service.
 HR 8147 -- LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 8002.

COMMEMORATIVE

- S 2766 -- ROBERTSON (D Va.), Smith (R N.J.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize issuance of Presidential proclamation re observance of 1956 of 100th anniversary of birth of Woodrow Wilson -- Judiciary.
 S 2806 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of 100th anniversary of birth of Theodore Roosevelt -- Banking and Currency.
 S J Res 105 -- KNOWLAND (R Calif.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize President of U.S. to designate period beginning Sept. 17 and ending Sept. 23 of each year as Constitution Week -- Judiciary.
 S J Res 107 -- SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize President of U.S.A. to proclaim Oct. 11, 1956, Gen. Pulaski's Memorial Day for observance and commemoration of death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski -- Judiciary.
 S J Res 108 -- SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Martin (R Pa.), Duff (R Pa.), Green (D R.I.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize President to proclaim week in which Jan. 17, 1956 occurs as Benjamin Franklin Week in commemoration of 250th anniversary of birth of Benjamin Franklin -- Judiciary.
 S Con Res 59 -- JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 1/5/56 -- Request President to designate week of Jan. 29, 1956 through Feb. 4, 1956 as National Junior Achievement Week -- Judiciary.
 HR 7912 -- HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide for erection of a Woodrow Wilson memorial in D.C. -- House Administration.
 HR 7943 -- PELLY (R Wash.) -- 1/3/56 -- Change name of government locks at Ballard, Wash. to Hiram M. Chittenden locks -- Public Works.
 HR 8130 -- HARRISON (D Va.) -- 1/5/56 -- Designate bridge to be constructed over Potomac River in vicinity of Jones Point Va., as Woodrow Wilson Memorial Bridge -- D.C.
 H J Res 443 -- HARRISON (D Va.) -- 1/3/56 -- Increase appropriation authorization for Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration Commission -- Judiciary.
 H J Res 444 -- HARRISON (D Va.) -- 1/3/56 -- Authorize and request President to issue proclamation in connection with centennial of birth of Woodrow Wilson -- Judiciary.
 H J Res 445 -- KARSTEN (D Mo.) -- 1/3/56 -- Authorize issuance of special airmail stamp commemorative of first nonstop flight from New York to Paris by Charles Augustus Lindbergh -- Civil Service.
 H J Res 447 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 1/3/56 -- Request President to proclaim October 9 as Lief Erickson Day -- Judiciary.
 H J Res 453 -- SADLAK (R Conn.) -- 1/3/56 -- Authorize President of U.S. to proclaim October 11, 1956, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for observance of death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski -- Judiciary.
 H J Res 460 -- FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to H J Res 444.
 H J Res 461 -- FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to H J Res 443.
 H Con Res 199 -- McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 1/5/56 -- Make provision re commemorative ceremonies in connection with 250th anniversary of birth of Benjamin Franklin.

CONGRESS

- HR 8141 -- KELLEY (D Pa.) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide for a summer recess of Congress in each year in which general elections are not held -- Rules.
 H J Res 454 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/3/56 -- Establish joint congressional committee known as Joint Committee on U.S. International Exchange and Cultural Relations Programs -- Rules.
 H Con Res 200 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/5/56 -- Establish Joint Committee on Central Intelligence -- Rules.
 H Res 353 -- BURLESON (D Texas) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize Committee on House Administration to conduct investigation of campaign expenditures -- Rules.

- H Res 357 -- ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate and study causes of large increase in traffic accidents in U.S. during recent years -- Rules.
 H Res 358 -- RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/5/56 -- Create select committee to conduct investigation and study of possibility of preventing hurricane damage by breaking up or diverting hurricanes before they strike populated areas -- Rules.

CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

- HR 7934 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/56 -- Require establishment of congressional election districts composed of contiguous and compact territories and to require that districts so established within any one state shall contain approximately same number of inhabitants -- Judiciary.
 H J Res 441 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 1/3/56 -- Propose amendment to Constitution to provide for a special presidential election in certain cases -- Judiciary.
 H J Res 442 -- FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 1/3/56 -- Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. relating to cases where President is unable to discharge powers and duties of his office -- Judiciary.

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

- S 2791 -- HENNINGS (D Mo.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend title 18, U.S.C., to provide for trial in federal district courts of persons not subject to military jurisdiction for certain offenses committed by them while subject to such jurisdiction -- Judiciary.
 S 2792 -- HENNINGS (D Mo.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend title 18, U.S.C., to make wrecking of certain aircraft a criminal offense -- Judiciary.
 S 2814 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/5/56 -- Make it a crime for federal employees to make unlawful threats to taxpayer for purpose of collecting taxes -- Judiciary.
 S 2821 -- BEALL (R Md.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend section 100 of title 28, U.S.C., to provide that U.S. District Court for District of Maryland shall no longer be required to hold court at Cumberland and Denton, Md. -- Judiciary.
 S 2829 -- ALLOTT (R Colo.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend title 18, U.S.C., to make damage and destruction of certain aircraft and motor vehicles criminal offense -- Judiciary.
 HR 7879 -- CANFIELD (R N.J.) -- 1/3/56 -- Protect persons within the several states from mob violence and lynching -- Judiciary.
 HR 7907 -- HENDERSON (R Ohio) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide death penalty under certain circumstances for causing transportation in air commerce of explosives or other dangerous articles with intent to cause death or bodily injury -- Commerce.
 HR 7908 -- HILLINGS (R Calif.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide that any person causing transportation in air commerce of explosives or other dangerous articles with intent to cause death or bodily injury shall under certain circumstances, be punished by death -- Commerce.
 HR 7921 -- LANE (D Mass.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1939 to impose increased penalties upon individuals who place explosives or other dangerous articles on aircraft with intent to cause death or bodily injury -- Commerce.
 HR 7936 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend section 1963 of title 28 of U.S. code to provide for registration of portion of divorce decrees providing for payment of money or transfer of property which have been entered in certain district courts of U.S. -- Judiciary.
 HR 7957 -- ROBSION (R Ky.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend title 18 of U.S. Code to make damage, disablement, or destruction of civil aircraft a criminal offense, with increased penalties in cases resulting in death of passengers or other persons -- Judiciary.
 HR 7958 -- ROBSION (R Ky.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend title 18 of U.S. Code to authorize imposition of death penalty for sabotage of aircraft -- Judiciary.
 HR 7971 -- TAYLOR (R N.Y.) -- 1/3/56 -- Make it a crime to eavesdrop on a Federal jury -- Judiciary.
 HR 8133 -- HILLINGS (R Calif.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7957.
 HR 8134 -- HILLINGS (R Calif.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7958.
 HR 8135 -- IKARD (D Texas) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7957.
 HR 8139 -- KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend title 28 of U.S.C. to provide for appointment of one additional district judge for Erie of western district of Pennsylvania -- Judiciary.
 HR 8149 -- McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend first sentence of paragraph (a) section 756 of title 11 of the D.C. Code, 1951 edition (par. (a) of sec. 5, of act of April 1, 1942, c. 207, 56 Stat. 193), relating to transfer of actions from U.S. District Court for D.C. to municipal court for D.C. -- D.C.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- HR 8140 -- KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 1/5/56 -- Extend time within which D.C. Auditorium Commission may submit its report and recommendations

- re civic auditorium to be constructed in D.C. and provide that such Commission shall continue in existence until construction of such auditorium has been completed -- D.C.
 HR 8168 -- SMITH (D Va.) (by request) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide revenue for D.C. -- D.C.
 HR 8171 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 8140.

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

- S 2774 -- THYE (R Minn.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize \$75 per capita payment to members of Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from proceeds of sale of timber and lumber on Red Lake Reservation -- Interior.
 S 2822 -- GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize and direct Secretary of Interior to transfer approximately 9 acres of land in Hualapai Indian Reservation, Ariz., to school district no. 8, Mohave County, Ariz. -- Interior.
 S 2851 -- GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) -- 1/5/56 -- Transfer certain lands from Veterans Administration to Department of Interior for benefit of Yavapai Indians of Arizona -- Labor.
 S J Res 110 -- GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) -- 1/5/56 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to conduct study and investigation of Indian education in U.S. -- Interior.

 HR 7877 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 1/3/56 -- Authorize sale of certain tribal lands of Rosebud Sioux Tribe to city of White River, S.D. -- Interior.
 HR 7887 -- FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) -- 1/3/56 -- Authorize Commissioner of Public Lands to sell public lands under certain circumstances without public auction -- Interior.
 HR 7888 -- FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) -- 1/3/56 -- Authorize the Commissioner of Public Lands to sell public lands located at Wellwell, island of Kauai, to certain claimants -- Interior.
 HR 7889 -- FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) -- 1/3/56 -- Enable Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize city and county of Honolulu, municipal corporation, to issue general obligation bonds -- Interior.
 HR 7890 -- FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) -- 1/3/56 -- Authorize Commissioner of Public Lands to sell public lands located at Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, to certain persons -- Interior.
 HR 7891 -- FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) -- 1/3/56 -- Authorize and direct exchanges and sales of public lands within or adjacent to district of Puna, county Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii for relief of persons whose lands were destroyed by volcanic activity -- Interior.
 HR 7892 -- FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) -- 1/3/56 -- Ratify and confirm sections 5 and 6 of Act 273 of Session Laws of Hawaii 1955 and authorize issuance of certain public improvement bonds by Territory of Hawaii -- Interior.
 HR 7893 -- FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend section 73 (i) of Hawaiian Organic Act re sale of certain lands -- Interior.
 HR 8113 -- DAWSON (R Utah) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide for elective Governor and elective Lieutenant Governor of territory of Alaska -- Interior.
 H J Res 451 -- RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 1/3/56 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to conduct study and investigation of Indian education in U.S. -- Interior.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

- S 2769 -- RUSSELL (D Ga.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize Administrator of General Services to convey certain land to city of Hogansville, Ga. -- Government Operations.
 S 2784 -- SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide for conveyance of certain lands to town of Don Ce-Sar Place, Fla. -- Government Operations.
 S 2788 -- SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 1/5/56 -- Quiet title and possession re certain real property in state of Alabama -- Interior.
 S 2828 -- BARRETT (R Wyo.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide for conveyance of portion of former prisoner of war camp, near Douglas, Converse County, Wyo., to state of Wyoming -- Government Operations.
 S 2831 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize acquisition of certain lands in Mississippi Lake, Ill., in connection with operation of Illinois and Mississippi Canal -- Public Works.
 S 2835 -- CAPEHART (R Ind.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to quietclaim all interest of U.S. in and to certain lands located in Indiana to state of Indiana and to Board of Trustees for Vincennes University, Vincennes, Ind. -- Interior.

 HR 7873 -- ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide for the conveyance of certain lands by U.S. to city of Atoka, Okla. -- Government Operations.
 HR 7896 -- FLYNT (D Ga.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide for the conveyance of certain land in city of Hogansville, Ga., to city of Hogansville -- Government Operations.
 HR 7913 -- JONES (D Mo.) -- 1/3/56 -- Authorize Administrator of General Services to effect exchange of properties between the U.S. and city of Cape Girardeau, Mo. -- Government Operations.

- HR 7927 -- LONG (D La.) -- 1/3/56 -- Extend time within which state of Louisiana may make initial payment on purchase of certain property from U.S. -- Banking and Currency.
 HR 7929 -- MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide conveyance of certain lands of the U.S. to board of education school district city of Hamtramck, Mich. -- Government Operations.

POST OFFICE

- S 2816 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/5/56 -- Readjust postal classification on educational and cultural materials -- Civil Service.
 S 2817 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/5/56 -- Readjust size and weight limits on fourth-class (parcel post) mail matter at post office at Grand Forks, N.D. -- Civil Service.

 HR 7938 -- PATMAN (D Texas) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide that, for certain purposes in connection with publication of census statistics and in connection with postal service, cities known as Texarkana, Texas, and Texarkana, Ark., shall hereafter be identified by the name of "Texarkana, U.S.A." -- Civil Service.
 HR 8104 -- BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize transmission in mails at rate provided for books of cumulative folders containing individual school records of students in public elementary and secondary schools -- Civil Service.
 HR 8174 -- VAN PELT (R Wis.) (by request) -- 1/5/56 -- Readjust size and weight limits on fourth-class (parcel post) mail matter at post office at Oshkosh, Wis. -- Civil Service.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

- S 2763 -- PAYNE (R Maine) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend title 3 of U.S.C. to provide for ascertainment of physical inability of President to perform duties of his office -- Judiciary.

 HR 7900 -- FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 1/3/56 -- Establish Commission on the Office of the President -- Judiciary.
 HR 7901 -- FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide for establishment of the Office of Administrative Vice President -- Judiciary.
 HR 7948 -- PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/3/56 -- Authorize President to make permanent replacements of public facilities and public and private school buildings, damaged or destroyed in a major disaster -- Public Works.

GENERAL

- S 2771 -- THYE (R Minn.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Defense to lend certain Army, Navy and Air Force equipment and provide certain services to Boy Scouts of America for use at Fourth National Jamboree of Boy Scouts of America -- Armed Services.
 S 2772 -- THYE (R Minn.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Defense to lend certain Army, Navy and Air Force equipment and to provide transportation and other services to Boy Scouts of America in connection with World Jamboree of Boy Scouts to be held in England in 1957 -- Armed Services.
 S 2773 -- THYE (R Minn.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize addition of certain lands to Pipestone National Monument in state of Minnesota -- Interior.

 HR 7965 -- SMITH (D Miss.) -- 1/3/56 -- Authorize survey of proposed Yazoo-Mississippi Indian Mound National Park for purpose of determining feasibility of including such park in national park system -- Interior.
 HR 7973 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide for establishment of a Federal Advisory Commission on the Arts -- Labor.
 HR 8110 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/5/56 -- Incorporate National Music Council -- Judiciary.
 HR 8152 -- O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 1/5/56 -- Incorporate the National Society-Army of the Philippines -- Judiciary.
 HR 8157 -- PRICE (D Ill.) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide for burial in Memorial Amphitheater of National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., of remains of an unknown American who lost his life while serving overseas in armed forces of the U.S. during Korean conflict -- Armed Services.
 H J Res 439 -- BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/3/56 -- Designate fourth Sunday of September as Senior Citizens Day -- Judiciary.
 H J Res 448 -- McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 1/3/56 -- Declare Inauguration Day to be a legal holiday -- Judiciary.
 H J Res 452 -- ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 1/3/56 -- Similar to H J Res 439.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND BANKING

- S 2768 -- SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Green (D R.I.), Johnston (D S.C.), Langer (R N.D.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Butler (R Md.), Payne (R Maine) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide for national flood insurance and reinsurance -- Banking and Currency.

S 2775 -- THYE (R Minn.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend section 204 (b) of Small Business Act of 1953, as amended -- Banking and Currency.

S 2832 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend section 17 of Bankruptcy Act -- Judiciary.

S 2856 -- BUSH (R Conn.), Smith (R Maine), Bible (D Nev.), Cotton (R N.H.), Purtell (R Conn.), Martin (R Pa.), Payne (R Maine), Beall (R Md.), Ives (R N.Y.), Smith (R N.J.), Duff (R Pa.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 1/5/56 -- Increase amount of appropriations authorized for disaster loans -- Banking and Currency.

S 2857 -- BUSH (R Conn.), Smith (R Maine), Purtell (R Conn.), Martin (R Pa.), Payne (R Maine), Beall (R Md.), Ives (R N.Y.), Smith (R N.J.), Duff (R Pa.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide for federal procurement of materials and supplies in major disaster areas -- Banking and Currency.

S 2858 -- BUSH (R Conn.), Purtell (R Conn.), Smith (R Maine), Cotton (R N.H.), Martin (R Pa.), Payne (R Maine), Beall (R Md.), Ives (R N.Y.), Smith (R N.J.), Duff (R Pa.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend Small Business Act of 1953 -- Banking and Currency.

S 2862 -- BUSH (R Conn.), Purtell (R Conn.), Duff (R Pa.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Ives (R N.Y.), Payne (R Maine), Case (R N.J.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Watkins (R Utah), Capehart (R Ind.), Smith (R N.J.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Flanders (R Vt.), Wiley (R Wis.), Malone (R Nev.) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide for experimental national flood indemnity and reinsurance program -- Banking and Currency.

HR 7871 -- SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Small Business Act of 1953 to provide \$175 million loan authority -- Banking and Currency.

HR 7872 -- WOLCOTT (R Mich.) -- 1/3/56 -- Similar to HR 7871.

HR 7883 -- DEANE (D N.C.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide for natural disaster insurance and reinsurance -- Banking and Currency.

HR 7885 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide for national disaster insurance -- Banking and Currency.

HR 7897 -- FORAND (D R.I.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide for federal disaster insurance and reinsurance -- Banking and Currency.

HR 7899 -- FORD (R Mich.) -- 1/3/56 -- Permit certain U.S. Commissioners to represent claimants before Department of Treasury -- Judiciary.

HR 7905 -- HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Small Business Act of 1953, to raise ceiling on disaster loans which may be outstanding -- Banking and Currency.

HR 7923 -- LANE (D Mass.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide for national flood insurance and reinsurance -- Banking and Currency.

HR 7924 -- LANHAM (D Ga.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Contract Settlement Act of 1944 to authorize payment of fair compensation to persons contracting to deliver certain strategic or critical minerals or metals in cases of failure to recover reasonable costs -- Judiciary.

HR 7937 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide for national disaster and war damage insurance -- Banking and Currency.

HR 7940 -- PATTERSON (R Conn.) -- 1/3/56 -- Establish a Federal Disaster Insurance Corporation in order to provide Federal disaster direct insurance in certain cases involving natural disaster -- Banking and Currency.

HR 7944 -- PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/3/56 -- Create a government-owned corporation to insure against certain disasters -- Banking and Currency.

HR 7945 -- PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide for relief of sufferers in designated disaster areas for losses of real and personal property -- Judiciary.

HR 7960 -- ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 1/3/56 -- Similar to HR 7923.

HR 7970 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide insurance against natural and manmade disasters -- Banking and Currency.

HR 7996 -- WALTER (D Pa.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide for flood disaster insurance and reinsurance -- Banking and Currency.

HR 7997 -- WHARTON (R N.Y.) -- 1/3/56 -- Establish National Disaster Insurance Corporation -- Banking and Currency.

HR 8112 -- DAGUE (R Pa.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7871.

HR 8117 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide for federal procurement of materials and supplies in major disaster areas -- Banking and Currency.

HR 8118 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend Small Business Act of 1953 re catastrophe loans -- Banking and Currency.

HR 8119 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 1/5/56 -- Increase amount of appropriations authorized for disaster loans -- Banking and Currency.

HR 8124 -- ELLSWORTH (R Ore.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7871.

HR 8129 -- HAND (D N.J.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7885.

HR 8136 -- JOHNSON (R Calif.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7871.

HR 8142 -- KELLEY (D Pa.) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide for national flood insurance -- Banking and Currency.

HR 8150 -- McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7897.

HR 8161 -- RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/5/56 -- Establish program of direct insurance of property by federal government against risks and hazards incident to natural disasters -- Banking and Currency.

HR 8162 -- ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7871.

HR 8164 -- SCUDDER (R Calif.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7871.

HR 8165 -- SCUDDER (R Calif.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7923.

HR 8166 -- SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7871.

HR 8177 -- WOLCOTT (R Mich.) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide for experimental national flood indemnity and reinsurance program -- Banking and Currency.

HR 8178 -- YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7871.

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

S 2770 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend section 1 (15) of Interstate Commerce Act to aid in alleviating shortages of railroad freight cars during periods of emergency or threatened emergency -- Commerce.

S 2818 -- MONRONEY (D Okla.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, and Federal Airport Act, as amended -- Commerce.

S 2845 -- THURMOND (D S.C.) -- 1/5/56 -- Prevent service or consumption of alcoholic beverages aboard commercial passenger aircraft and military aircraft -- Commerce.

HR 7874 -- BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide transportation on Canadian vessels between ports in southeastern Alaska and between Hyder, Alaska, and other points in southeastern Alaska or continental U.S., either directly or via foreign port, or for any part of transportation -- Merchant Marine.

HR 7922 -- LANE (D Mass.) -- 1/3/56 -- Prohibit serving of alcoholic beverages to passengers on aircraft in flight -- Commerce.

HR 7952 -- RAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/3/56 -- Require inspection and certification of certain mechanically propelled vessels carrying passengers -- Merchant Marine.

HR 8000 -- WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend section 610 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to prohibit serving of alcoholic beverages to air passengers while in flight -- Commerce.

NATURAL RESOURCES

S 2777 -- CHAVEZ (D N.M.), Anderson (D N.M.) -- 1/5/56 -- Require conformance with state and territorial fish and game laws and licensing requirements on federal lands not subject to such laws -- Interior.

HR 7898 -- FORD (R Mich.) -- 1/3/56 -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to a Great Lakes Basin compact -- Foreign Affairs.

HR 7978 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/3/56 -- Give consent of Congress to agreement between state of New Jersey and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania concerning construction of certain dams and storage reservoirs across and in Delaware River -- Public Works.

HR 8001 -- WILSON (R Calif.) -- 1/3/56 -- Establish national policy with respect to commercial fisheries; establish office of Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Commercial Fisheries, and define his functions, powers, and responsibilities; strengthen commercial fisheries segment of national economy -- Merchant Marine.

H Res 350 -- KARSTEN (D Mo.) -- 1/3/56 -- Create select committee to conduct investigation and study of operations and activities of Fish and Wildlife Service, with special reference to issuance of oil and gas leases and other rights of entry on wildlife refuges -- Rules.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

S 2825 -- IVES (R N.Y.) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide for preliminary examination and survey to be made of Little River and Cayuga Creek at and in vicinity of Cayuga Island, Niagara County, N.Y., in interest of flood control and allied purposes -- Public Works.

S 2853 -- BUSH (R Conn.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize construction of flood protection measures, with particular reference to areas where severe damages have recently occurred as result of extreme rainfall accompanying hurricane storms -- Public Works.

S 2860 -- BUSH (R Conn.), Purtell (R Conn.), Smith (R N.J.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize construction of additional flood-control reservoirs in Connecticut River Basin -- Public Works.

S 2861 -- BUSH (R Conn.), Smith (R Maine), Cotton (R N.H.), Purtell (R Conn.), Martin (R Pa.), Payne (R Maine), Ives (R N.Y.), Smith (R N.J.), Hruska (R Neb.), Duff (R Pa.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize increase of emergency relief highway funds from \$10 million to \$30 million for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956 -- Public Works.

S J Res 106 -- BUSH (R Conn.), Purtell (R Conn.), Duff (R Pa.), Smith (R Maine), Payne (R Maine), Ives (R N.Y.), Smith (R N.J.) -- 1/5/56 -- Establish Northeastern United States Watershed Development and Flood Protection Commission -- Public Works.

HR 7870 -- McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 1/3/56 -- Authorize construction of flood-protection measures, with particular reference to areas where severe damages have recently occurred as result of extreme rainfall accompanying hurricane storms -- Public Works.

HR 7880 -- CLARK (D Pa.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend and supplement Federal Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and

supplemented, to authorize appropriations for continuing construction of highways -- Public Works.

HR 7884 -- DEMPSEY (D N.C.) -- 1/3/56 -- Similar to HR 7880.

HR 7895 -- FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide federal assistance to states to augment their efforts to prevent surface damage resulting from mine cave-ins -- Interior.

HR 7914 -- JOHNSON (R Calif.) -- 1/3/56 -- Authorize and adopt, with modification, project for flood protection on Mormon Slough in vicinity of Stockton, Calif. -- Public Works.

HR 7917 -- KARSTEN (D Mo.) -- 1/3/56 -- Erect in St. Louis, Mo., a federal office building -- Public Works.

HR 7930 -- SCUDDER (R Calif.) -- 1/3/56 -- Authorize completion of initial stage of development for flood control in Russian River Basin, Calif. -- Public Works.

HR 7931 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 1/3/56 -- Authorize construction of project for improvement of Port Townsend Harbor, Wash., for navigation -- Public Works.

HR 7932 -- MILLER (R N.Y.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide preliminary examination and survey be made of Little River and Cayuga Creek in vicinity of Cayuga Island, Niagara County, N.Y. in interest of flood control -- Public Works.

HR 7939 -- PATTERSON (R Conn.) -- 1/3/56 -- Authorize construction of project on Farmington River for local flood protection at Winsted, Conn. -- Public Works.

HR 7941 -- PATTERSON (R Conn.) -- 1/3/56 -- Authorize construction of project on Naugatuck River for local flood protection at Torrington, Conn. -- Public Works.

HR 7955 -- RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 1/3/56 -- Direct Secretary of Interior, acting through Bureau of Mines, to construct, maintain, and operate a commercial-size plant to beneficiate lowgrade manganese ores -- Interior.

HR 7961 -- SIEMINSKI -- (D N.J.) -- 1/3/56 -- Request report of Army engineers regarding Hackensack River, N.Y. and N.J. be reviewed -- Public Works.

HR 7968 -- SMITH (D Va.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide examination and survey of Currioman Bay, Va. -- Public Works.

HR 7969 -- SMITH (D Va.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide for examination and survey of Tabbs Creek, Lancaster County, Va. -- Public Works.

HR 7974 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend the joint resolution of May 17, 1938, to provide for construction and maintenance of National Collection of Fine Arts Museum on the site set aside for an art gallery thereunder -- Public Works.

HR 7991 -- VELDE (R Ill.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide for effecting disposition of Illinois and Mississippi Canal -- Public Works.

HR 8106 -- BOLAND (D Mass.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize construction of Littleville Reservoir project, Massachusetts -- Public Works.

HR 8108 -- BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 1/5/56 -- Provide for development of comprehensive master plan to abate and prevent water pollution in D.C. and areas immediately adjacent thereto -- Public Works.

HR 8109 -- BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize construction of certain works of improvement in Niagara River for power and other purposes -- Public Works.

HR 8115 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize increase of emergency relief highway funds from \$10 million to \$30 million for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956 -- Public Works.

HR 8121 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize construction of additional flood-control reservoirs in Connecticut River Basin -- Public Works.

HR 8132 -- HESELTON (R Mass.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize preparation of detailed plans of Littleville Reservoir on middle branch of Westfield River, Mass. -- Public Works.

HR 8169 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/5/56 -- Authorize construction of flood protection measures, with particular reference to areas where severe damages have recently occurred as result of extraordinary floods -- Public Works.

H J Res 459 -- DODD (D Conn.) -- 1/5/56 -- Establish Northeastern United States Watershed Development and Flood Protection Commission -- Public Works.

H Con Res 197 -- KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 1/3/56 -- Make provision re levels of Lake Ontario -- Public Works.

H Con Res 198 -- OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) -- 1/3/56 -- Similar to H Con Res 197.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

S 2794 -- BENDER (R Ohio) -- 1/5/56 -- Exempt certain benefit boxing matches from admissions tax -- Finance.

S 2830 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 1/5/56 -- Repeal tax on admission, refreshment, service and merchandise at roof gardens, cabarets and other similar places -- Finance.

S 2844 -- THURMOND (D S.C.) -- 1/5/56 -- Deny tax-exempt status under Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to any organization which engages in promotion of litigation to which it is not a party -- Finance.

HR 7882 -- DAVIS (D Tenn.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide for taxation of all co-operatives' income in year earned, either to cooperative or patron-member, to protect persons required to treat noncash patronage dividends as income for federal income-tax purposes by providing for collection tax at source on such dividends -- Ways and Means.

HR 7906 -- HALE (R Maine) -- 1/3/56 -- Repeal cabaret tax -- Ways and Means.

HR 7910 -- HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) -- 1/3/56 -- Authorize donation and transfer of series E savings bonds to tax-exempt charitable organizations -- Ways and Means.

HR 7935 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to require every seller of property, who collects from purchaser any amount as charge for transportation of such property, to furnish such purchaser a statement showing amount of transportation charges, if any, taxable under section 4271 (a) of such code -- Ways and Means.

HR 7947 -- PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide that gifts made to aid a disaster area shall be allowed as deductions for income-tax purposes -- Ways and Means.

HR 7949 -- PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 1/3/56 -- Provide that expense to an employer of repairing or rebuilding home of an employee damaged or destroyed in a major disaster shall be considered a business expense for income tax purposes -- Ways and Means.

HR 7953 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to time prescribed for depositing tax payments in government depositories -- Ways and Means.

HR 7959 -- ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to relieve farmers from excise tax on gasoline and lubricating oils used exclusively in farm tractors or farm machinery or for other agricultural purposes -- Ways and Means.

HR 7962 -- SMITH (D Miss.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide state public-assistance agencies may be informed whether or not individuals named by agencies have claimed recipients of public assistance as their dependents for federal income-tax purposes -- Ways and Means.

HR 7963 -- SMITH (D Miss.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide public inspection of information required from certain organizations and trusts exempted from taxation -- Ways and Means.

HR 7964 -- SMITH (D Miss.) -- 1/3/56 -- Make provision re information required from certain tax-exempt organizations -- Ways and Means.

HR 7967 -- SMITH (D Miss.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to validity of a lien for taxes as against a mechanic's lien -- Ways and Means.

HR 7970 -- TAYLOR (R N.Y.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit against individual income tax for certain individuals who participate in civil-defense activities -- Ways and Means.

HR 7980 -- UTT (R Calif.) -- 1/3/56 -- Amend section 1014 (a) (6) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re basis of property acquired from decedent -- Ways and Means.

HR 7998 -- WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 1/3/56 -- Repeal manufacturers' excise tax on electric floor polishers and waxers -- Ways and Means.

HR 8125 -- FENTON (R Pa.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend section 5051 (a) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to aid small business and discourage continued concentration in brewing industry -- Ways and Means.

HR 8153 -- PELLY (R Wash.) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 7906.

HR 8159 -- RHODES (D Pa.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend section 5051(a) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to aid small business and discourage continued concentration in brewing industry -- Ways and Means.

HR 8160 -- RILEY (D S.C.) -- 1/5/56 -- Deny tax-exempt status under Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to any organization which engages in promotion of litigation to which it is not a party -- Ways and Means.

HR 8163 -- SADLAK (R Conn.) -- 1/5/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide amortization deduction for certain facilities constructed or acquired to replace facilities destroyed or damaged by hurricane, flood or other disaster -- Ways and Means.

HR 8173 -- VAN PELT (R Wis.) (by request) -- 1/5/56 -- Similar to HR 8159.

Congressional Quiz

Score yourself on this quiz. If you can ring up 5 points (out of a possible 8), you're probably "well informed" on the background of current issues.

1. Q--President Eisenhower delivered his State of the Union message to Congress in person for the past three years, but not this year. Who was the last President before him to send this annual address up to Capitol Hill for reading by clerks? (a) Washington (b) Lincoln (c) Hoover (d) Truman.



A--(d) Ex-President Harry S. Truman sent up two State of the Union messages -- one in 1946 and another just before Mr. Eisenhower took office in 1953. The practice of addressing Congress orally for important messages was begun by Washington, discarded by Jefferson, revived by Wilson, again dropped by Hoover and once more restored (sometimes) by Franklin D. Roosevelt.

2. Q--Guess how many of the 435 Congressional Districts were won by a very close margin -- less than 55 percent of the vote -- in the 1954 mid-term elections: (a) 8 (b) 93 (c) 271.

A--(b) There were 93, according to Congressional Quarterly's analysis. Sixty-three were carried by Republicans, 30 by Democrats. About the same number of districts -- divided roughly in the same ratio between the two parties -- were won by 55 to 60 percent. Altogether, control of

the House of Representatives will revolve around contests in 184 districts.

3. Q--Match these top government officials with the fields they're most interested in (and take one point for each correct answer):

Philip Young	The Budget
Lewis L. Strauss	Government Workers
William McC. Martin Jr.	Atomic Energy
Rowland R. Hughes	Banking and Credit

A--Young -- Chairman of the Civil Service Commission; Strauss -- Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission; Martin -- Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board; Hughes -- Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

4. Q--Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) says he plans to run for re-election in 1956. True or false; If he serves another six years, he will have sat in Congress longer than any other person.

A--False -- but he will have served longer in the Senate than anyone else. By election time, George will have been a Senator for 34 years, and six more years would make a total of 40. The Senate record is held by the late Francis Emroy Warren (R Wyo.), who served until 1929 for 37 years -- 34% of them without a break. In February Sen. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) will pass the 44-year mark for Congressional service -- including 15 years in the House.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional data may be found: (1) 1; (2) 14.

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The Week In Congress

Ike's Ideas

Money -- and lots of it -- formed the keystone for President Eisenhower's programs designed to solve the farm and school problems. He said paying farmers not to grow crops was the only way to stop the mountain of food surplus from getting higher. And to cut down on the food already in storage, the President recommended selling to anyone who wants it -- regardless of his politics. To help build more schools, Mr. Eisenhower urged Uncle Sam to spend more than a billion dollars and to finance school construction bonds that no one else would take. (Page 29)

Will He Run?

The most provocative question since Hamlet's "to be or not to be" remained unanswered last week when President Eisenhower said he had not decided about a second term. Said Mr. Eisenhower, "My mind at this moment is not fixed." He said "a sense of duty" would figure in his ultimate decision. Rep. W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) shocked his colleagues by saying, "It is not in the best interest of the country" for President Eisenhower to seek re-election. Cole said though, he would urge him to run if he were "in full and sound health." (Page 51)

Reserves Scarce

Military leaders were on the witness stand to report on how their campaign to build up the nation's Ready Reserve was progressing. A House Armed Services subcommittee, which drafted a new law last year designed to build up the reserve, did the inspecting. The subcommittee learned youths have not shown much enthusiasm for the new program which lets them fulfill their military obligation by taking only six months active duty. The biggest damper, the military said, was the low draft calls which make young men feel they can reach the draft-immune age of 26 before being called. Other difficulties experienced to date were disinterest by the public about the whole reserve program, availability of good jobs to eligible youths and reluctance to drill part time the required 7½ years. (Page 56)

Legion Campaign

The American Legion has urged its ranks to mobilize against any revisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act. The organization said "you may be certain that every Communist-front and Leftist organization in the country will be part of the feverish drive to destroy the law." It requested its 2,780,018 members to write their legislators. (Page 50)

Primary Concern

Presidential candidates have hit the primary trail to try to build up support and votes for the 1956 nominating conventions. This year 18 states, Alaska and the District of Columbia will hold mandatory Presidential primaries. But the favorites in the primaries may become wall-flowers at the convention as Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) found out in 1952. (Page 43)

Opening Gun

Gas is certain to heat up the Senate when the bill to exempt natural gas producers from federal public utility regulation comes up for debate. The courses the Senators will take on the measure look like a road map. About one-third are out to pass it, another third to defeat it and the rest are not sure. Lobby groups have stepped up their campaigns to help make up the minds of those in the last group. Proponents will contend continued government control will discourage exploration of new gas fields while opponents will maintain consumer prices will skyrocket if private companies are not regulated. (Page 42)

Newsprint Outlook

Publishers plagued by a scarce and expensive supply of newsprint got little solace from a Commerce Department report on the situation. The survey revealed supplies "have reached a dangerously low point," saw little hope for a change for the better in the near future. Reporting to a House subcommittee, the Department said the newsprint supply would hurt publishers of small papers the most. (Page 54)